



# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

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SEPTEMBER, 1935



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# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 12

SEPTEMBER, 1935

NUMBER 9

## The Romance of the Last Crusade

PALESTINE and the Holy City, Jerusalem, fell into the hands of the Mohammedans in A. D. 637, and thereafter Christian churches and Jewish temples were turned into mosques, although Christians were allowed to visit the Holy City unmolested for four centuries. Monks and other Christian pilgrims journeyed from England, Ireland, and Scotland, as well as from the Continent, to Jerusalem, the journey almost wholly made on foot, frequently of several months duration, was counted well worth the bitter hardships too frequently endured. To visit the scene of Christ's birth, passion and death, was frequently looked upon as the summation of human desire and earthly glory. With the religion of Jesus Christ yet a vivid flame in the minds of Western Christendom, it is only natural that the rescue of the Holy City should be forever in the minds of all Christian believers.

In the year 969, the Fatimite dynasty (named from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed), under Al Mu'izz, conquered Palestine and Egypt, and later Al Hakim (996-1021), entered into a sustained persecution of Jews and Christians, destroying the Church of the Resurrection in Jerusalem in 1009. It was therefore the bigotry and cruelties of Al Hakim that suggested the first Crusade. The word crusade or *cruzado* is of Portuguese origin. Historically, it connotes an expedition conducted by those who wore a cross, this symbol indicating that the wearer fought for the Cross. The Crusader's Cross was of woolen cloth, of white, red or green color, sewed upon the right shoulder of the wearer's dress.

Between the end of the eleventh and the latter half of the thirteenth centuries, seven principal crusades were directed toward the recovery of the Holy City. Each of these movements, spectacular in nature, unfortunately too often represented a mixture of much that was base, mingled with the highest idealism and spiritual fervor, coupled with chivalric courage. "Lord God, I pray Thee that I may never see Thy Holy City, if so be that I may

not rescue it from the hands of Thine enemies." Such were the words of the best known of the Old Crusaders, Richard, Couer de Lion, King of England.

The first great crusade took place in 1096, and consisted of a series of allied forces that planned to meet at Constantinople. Only a few stragglers found it possible to survive the effort, starting out as they did, without either arms, supplies, or any form of military discipline. In the following year, a larger and more effectively organized force, set out, the leaders made up of men whose names were destined to be remembered, including Godfrey de Bouillon, Duke of Lower Lorraine; Hugh de Vermandois, brother of Phillip, King of France; Baldwin, brother of Godfrey; Robert II of Flanders; Robert II of Normandy, brother of William II, King of England; Raymond of Toulouse; Bohemond of Tarentum, son of Robert Guiscard. There were others, including Tancred of Apulia, whom Chaucer, the English poet, referred to as "Tancred, the type of the very gentle perfect knight." Nearly 100,000 men made up this great army, each of whom wore the cross of woolen cloth before mentioned.

The First Crusade fought its way to the walls of Jerusalem and after a six weeks' siege, the city was taken on July 15, 1099. Godfrey de Bouillon was chosen King of Jerusalem, but he humbly refused to wear the King's crown on the spot where the Saviour of Mankind had worn a crown of thorns. Godfrey instead asked that he might be known as the Defender of the Holy Sepulchre. Godfrey died in Jerusalem in the year 1100, and was succeeded by his brother, Baldwin.

In 1144, the Saracens captured Edessa, and fearing that the Holy places would again fall into the hands of the infidels, Pope Eugenius III called upon St. Bernard of Clairvaux to preach a second crusade. The German Emperor, Conrad III, and the King of France, Louis VII, responded, collecting an army of 140,000 men, leading them in 1147

*The Employees' Magazine is distributed to employees free of cost. Subscription to other than employees \$1.50 per year. Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.*

toward the Holy Land. This great army failed in its mission, returning to Europe in 1149, its failure serving only to further weaken the tottering Kingdom of Jerusalem, and not until fifty years later was the third crusade attempted.

In 1187, Saladin took Jerusalem from the Christians, and at once a blaze of religious zeal swept over the Christian West. Frederick Barbarossa, Emperor of Germany; Philippe Augustus, King of France; and Richard Couer de Lion, King of England, offered to lead their armies in person. The arms of England have for centuries borne the motto, "Dieu et mon droit" (God and my right). Such was the pass word of the day, given to his knights by Richard at the battle of Gisors, France. Shipwreck at sea, defeat on land, and the drowning of Barbarossa, together with strife and jealousies, served to hamper the crusade. The French King abandoned the expedition, withdrawing his army in front of Acre, which later fell to Richard. The English King defeated Saladin at Azoof. He also captured Jaffa, and though he failed to capture Jerusalem, he made a truce with Saladin by which the sea coast from Tyre to Jaffa remained with the Crusaders, and Christians were again given the right to visit the Holy City.

The fourth crusade was inspired by Pope Innocent III. and was led by the Marquis de Moneferatt of Spain. The crusaders assembled at Venice and were there induced by the Doge of Venice, Dandolo, to attack Zara in Dalmatia. This was contrary to the crusaders' vow to proceed direct to the Holy Land, and the Pope ex-communicated the entire army. Proceeding to Constantinople, Moneferatt took the city and in 1203, established therein a Latin empire.

The next crusade, which does not historically bear a number, bore more of tragedy than did all of the other crusades combined. This movement, known as The Children's Crusade, had its beginning with Stephen, a French peasant boy, who in June, 1212, began to preach a children's crusade. "And a little child shall lead them," from Isaiah 11-6, was his battle cry. Thirty thousand French children were swept off their feet by the fervor of this boy's preachments. Inspired by the zeal of Innocent III, and encouraged by their parents and their priests, they started for the Holy Land. Many of these children, before leaving the port of Marseilles, were seized by traders and sold into slavery. In Germany, a child named Nicholas, imbued with the same spirit of fervor, gathered together 20,000 more children, all pledged, like their French brothers, to rescue the tomb of the Saviour. This futile movement can only be explained as representing one of the many examples of psychic emotionalism

which, originating with high pressure and perfervid oratory, becomes an obsession which, like a fever, must run its piteous course. The persecution of Roman Catholics and Jews that is now going on in several countries; the "share-the-wealth" and "soak the rich" obsessions of certain of our own people, are merely examples of the same super-emotionalism. Totally unprepared to meet the rigors of an inclement winter, without adequate food and clothing, and with an absence of competent leadership, the remnant of this army of children attempted to struggle through the drifting snows that covered the roadway crossing the Alpine mountains, only to fall by the way by thousands with a prayer on their lips. Of these children, it can be said that purity of purpose was their sole motivating power. They did not suffer the lust for gain that inspired many of their elders.

The fifth in number of the knightly crusades had its beginning in 1217, five years after the pitiful effort made by the children of France and Germany. This crusade was organized by Frederick II of Germany, and was inspired by Popes Honorius II and Gregory IX. A Hungarian contingent entered Egypt, capturing Damietta. Dissensions soon arose and the Egyptian expedition was quickly abandoned. Thereafter, pestilence broke out in the ranks, and Frederick, losing heart, retired to a point near Naples. Pope Gregory IX, incensed at Frederick's failure, ex-communicated him, nevertheless the King in the following year, proceeded to the Holy Land and without fighting a single battle, he negotiated a treaty with the Turkish Sultan, securing to himself the kingdom of Judea, Frederick however agreeing to tolerate the Mohammed religion. Frederick was crowned king of Judea, but the truce made with the Sultan for a period of ten years was soon broken.

The sixth crusade was led by St. Louis IX, King of France, who felt that the center of Moslem domination was then located in Egypt rather than the East. St. Louis led his army into that country, and in June, 1249, he also captured the city of Damietta. In his subsequent march up the valley of the Nile, the King and his army became enmeshed in the swamps, and he, with his entire army, was defeated and captured by the Moslems. Twenty years later, St. Louis undertook the seventh crusade, again landing an army in Northern Africa, and after a large number of his knights had perished, the King himself died before Tunis. So ended the seven numbered and the Children's Crusades, that covered the period from 1096 to 1269, or 173 years, and still the Mohammedans held possession of a country that millions of Jewish and Christian religionists prayed might be returned to them, to



the Jews temporally and spiritually, and to the followers of Jesus Christ spiritually.

The stories of the earlier crusades are perforce of a rather nebulous character. The sins of those who inspired and led the many expeditions have been very largely forgotten, but humanity, young and old, has ever been intrigued by adventure, and millions of Christian youth have been sublimely moved by the tales of the Crusaders. Richard, the Lion Hearted, knight and horse richly caparisoned, with the Crusader's Cross on his shield, lance in hand, is a picture that has lain close to the heart of many chivalrous lads. The scriptures contain many prophecies regarding the restoration of the Holy City. Chapter XII, verse 12, of the Book of Daniel, reads, "Blessed is he that waiteth and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days." The year 1335 of the Hegira is the year 1917 of the Christian era, and it was in 1917 that the dreams of the old Crusaders came to fruition. Chapter XXXI, verse 5, of Isaiah, reads, "As birds flying, so will the Lord of hosts defend Jerusalem: defending also He will deliver it, and passing over He will preserve it." Isaiah, it will be remembered, is known as the prophet of redemption. British airships flew over Jerusalem in 1917, they defended it, and they served to deliver it. Our story of the last of the Crusades, by which Jerusalem was redeemed, will be taken from "The Romance of the Last Crusade," by Major Vivian Gilbert of the British Army, an active participant in the Last Crusade, the book published by D. Appleton and Company in 1923. As briefly as possible, we will reproduce the story as given by a Christian gentleman and a gallant soldier.

Vivian Gilbert was an English actor, playing *Alaric*, in "Peg O' My Heart" in New York City, when the war broke out in 1914. With seven brothers in the service, there was but one thing to do, seek a release and sail for London, there to offer himself to the King. Six weeks of preliminary training among the Cosham Hills and Gilbert, now a second lieutenant, was eventually assigned to a machine gun section. More training, and then the Great Adventure, Havre at last—France.

With trouble brewing in the Near East, orders came to embark at Marseilles for Salonika. Greece had threatened to join the Central Powers and this meant trouble for the small Allied army in the Macedonian hills. Months passed on the Bulgarian front, a period of steady, persistent losses from war and disease, and then came orders to return to Salonika, to sail for Egypt and thence to join General Allenby's army, destined later to drive the Turks out of Palestine.

Twenty-four hours after disembarking, Gilbert's command was in cars on its way to Ismalia, a sta-

tion on the Suez Canal. A few days in Ismalia, and Allenby's army set out for Palestine, via Kantara, where the great caravan route commences, and which stretches across the Desert of Sinai, through El Arish on the Mediterranean, thence north past Gaza, through Palestine, with branches to Jerusalem and Damascus. This, the oldest roadway in the world, is saturated with history. It was along this way that Moses guided the Israelites when Pharaoh's persecution drove them out of Egypt, and Joseph and Mary, with the infant Christ, traveled this way when they journeyed into Egypt to escape Herod. Emperor Napoleon led his army over this route when he sought the conquest of Palestine, and the bones of his men who died on the return journey across the desert, were left along this road to whiten in the desert sun.

Water, that had been the problem of centuries, threatened Allenby's success, although 30,000 camels had been gathered together to serve as water carriers. Allenby had over 96,000 fighting men, 46,000 horses, a total of 40,000 camels, 15,000 mules, and 3,500 donkeys, plus a large Egyptian labour corps. Near Kantara, Allenby's engineers found an immense stock of iron pipe, sent in before the war by the Standard Oil Company of America. These pipes were seized and with a total of seventeen auxiliary pumping stations, the sweet water of the Nile was pumped underneath the Suez Canal and along the old caravan route for two hundred miles, eventually reaching the walls of Jerusalem. With the water problem solved, Allenby's engineers next met the problem of travel over drifting sand, by building a "chicken wire road" across the desert. Three rolls of wire meshing were laid parallel, bound together and pegged in place with wire staples. Four men marched abreast across sand that they had previously sank into to their knees. Ambulances and motor cars also used this road with success.

Reaching Palestine. Allenby found the Turks in possession along the Mediterranean Sea from Gaza to Beersheba, a distance of thirty miles. Space prevents recording the details of Allenby's campaign, except to repeat Gilbert's statement that the Old Testament became a veritable guide-book, officers and men alike reading and discussing the various stories, finding not only spiritual but military value in each chapter. Late one night, Gilbert noticed a small group of machine gunners listening to a Cockney soldier's version of the fight between David and Goliath. The soldier's story brought back old memories to the officer, and he returned to his tent to get the Bible given him by his mother when he left for France, and there he read:

"The Philistines stood on a mountain on the one side and Israel stood on a mountain

on the other side, and there was a valley between them! The giant Goliath came out and offered battle, and David chose five smooth stones out of the brook. 'I come in the name of the God of the armies of Israel,' said David, and he slung one of the stones and killed Goliath."

Climbing down in the moonlight to the bed of the stream, Gilbert found two round, smooth stones. Three years of exploration, of every river and stream in the country, failed to develop stones like those found in the brook in the valley at Latron, and the soldier readily concluded that his camp was, on that night, located on the precise spot where the Israelites and Philistines had fought, centuries before.

General Allenby was not only a soldier, but a Christian gentleman, and mindful of the humility of the Crusaders of old, he planned his campaign to avoid firing on the enemy within Jerusalem's walls. In substance, he manouvered the Turkish forces into evacuating the Holy City. Nebi Samwil is the highest point in all Palestine. It rises to an elevation of three thousand feet. It is the birthplace of the Prophet Samuel, hence the name—Nebi in Arabic signifies prophet, and Samwil Samuel. It is also the Mizpah of the Old Testament and overlooks the City of Jerusalem, and Richard I of England, he of the lion's heart, had stood on its top to gaze on the Holy City more than seven centuries before. Allenby had gained Nebi Samwil and try as they might, the Turks could not dislodge him. Not far from Nebi Samwil is the traditional site of Emmaus, where the British had established a dressing station in an old monastery, and British soldiers died on the ground where the risen Christ had appeared to His disciples after the Crucifixion. With an encircling movement, Allenby took Deir Yesin and on December 8, Lifta, the last village occupied by the Turks fell.

The story of the surrender of the Holy City is both a dramatic and an amusing one. On the morning of December 9, a British officer, as he lay under a blanket, supported by two Turkish rifles, dreamed of ham and eggs, grilled Dover sole, kidneys and mushrooms, dry toast, marmalade and coffee. Eggs, after all, were the one thing uppermost in his dream. We will let Major Gilbert tell the story:

"The major was on the point of raising a particularly choice morsel of dream bacon to his mouth, when a large drop of dirty water fell from the old army blanket overhead, splashed on his nose, and caused the whole delightful picture to fade away.

"It was at this moment that the Lifta cock crew and the great idea came!

"Lifta had fallen into British hands the

night before and the inhabitants, who were quite friendly, had not been dispossessed. A cordon of troops was thrown around the village, however, as a precautionary measure. If there was a cockerel in Lifta, there were probably hens, too. If hens—why not eggs? The quartermaster most likely possessed a secret store of bacon: quartermasters usually do. Eggs and bacon!—part of the major's dream might yet be realised.

"His mouth watered in anticipation and then another thought came, a disturbing one this time! Hundreds of officers and thousands of men were in the immediate vicinity of the captured village. Just suppose only a small percentage of these should have heard the cock crow—and a still smaller have had the same idea as himself? Why, in less than an hour's time there would not be a solitary egg, or for the matter of that, a hen left in the place.

"Not a moment was to be lost! Where 'was his man?

"Hey, Barton!" shouted the major, now thoroughly alive to the urgency of the occasion. 'Barton, where are you?'

"Here, sir!" replied a very sleepy voice, and an indistinct form crawled out of a bivouac a few yards away.

"Oh, Barton, wake the officers' cook, tell him to get his rifle and report to me immediately."

"Very good, sir," said Barton, and he went in the direction of the cook-house.

"Shortly afterwards Private Murch, culinary expert, stood before the major's bivouac. He hardly gave the impression of a smart British soldier: his tunic was so covered with grease and filth it looked black instead of khaki colour. He had omitted to rewind his puttees, slackened to sleep in, and they hung in forlorn loops round his calves. The toe-cap of one boot was missing, exposing to view a very red big toe, framed in a ragged grey woolen sock. He probably used his pith helmet as a pillow, for it had lost its original shape and had a twisted and drunken appearance; it was at least one size too small, and was only held in position by a thick piece of string doing duty for the leather strap it must have once possessed.

"Private Murch had not shaved recently and a heavy stubble covered his chin, giving to his face rather a villainous expression quite out of keeping with the man's naturally sunny disposition. Slung over his right shoulder was a rifle, protruding from the muzzle of which peeped a screwed-up piece of oily rag.

"The major flashed his electric torch on this miserable specimen of humanity, and his first thought was, 'Really, the fellow is impossible; how do cooks get in such a state?'



He ought to be well told off.' Then he remembered the eggs and how little time there was to lose. so all he said was, 'Take that rag out of your rifle and listen to me. You know the village we captured last night?—it is called Lifta and is about a mile east of here. I want you to go there right away and buy some eggs, as many as possible; get them from the villagers. Here are sixty piastres, be as quick as possible. but don't come back without the eggs.'

"Private Murch saluted as smartly as he knew how—being a cook he was a little out of practice. He then turned about and was almost immediately swallowed up in the mist."

\* \* \* \*

"Private Murch grumbled gently to himself as he set off in the direction of Lifta.

"It was still quite dark, there was a heavy ground mist, and his way lay over country cut up by trenches and strewn with boulders. He trudged along for some time, now and then giving his unprotected toes nasty knocks against the sharp flints.

"In Bible times the favourite way of killing a man was to stone him to death. Murch had always considered this rather a clumsy method, but out here in Palestine—why, it appeared the most natural thing in the world. Stones lay everywhere, ready to the hand, nasty jagged stones. What would be easier than to pick up some and hurl them at anyone one didn't particularly care about? Should the exertion of stooping be too great, there were always nice heaps of the right size collected from cultivated strips of land, and these were always within reach.

"It was impossible to keep in an absolutely straight line. Some of the deserted Turkish trenches were too wide to cross, and this necessitated a *detour* of some hundreds of yards before he could get ahead; but he always managed to pick up the same direction again, of that he was certain.

"The major said Lifta was only a mile away, but Private Murch was not going to be taken in by that; he knew from bitter experience what an 'officer's mile' represented on the ground.

"How many times, towards the end of a long march, when his feet were blistered, and his whole body aching from sheer fatigue, would an officer ride along the ranks of dusty, discouraged men, and say cheerfully, 'Keep it up! only another mile to go.' The mile invariably turned out to be two, or even three, so that when he heard that old refrain again, 'Only another mile,' he smiled grimly to himself, set his teeth, and absolutely disbelieved it. Anyhow, this was the longest 'officer's mile' Private Murch had yet experienced. Luckily it was getting lighter every minute. He could

not help thinking it strange he had not passed any of the men he knew were on duty round Lifta.

"And then, just as he was beginning to get really alarmed, he came to the crest of a hill, and there before him lay the village he had been looking for. The sun was now peeping behind the horizon, throwing into relief the houses, temples and mosques crowded together. The major had described it as a small village, but it was an enormous place, and certainly the finest he had come across since leaving Cairo. One thing was sure, he would get all the eggs he needed here.

"In the meantime he was both hot and tired. He sat down on a large stone and mopped his face with the oily rag he had removed from the muzzle of his rifle and placed in his pocket before leaving camp; then, removing the cigarette stump from behind his ear, he lit it and took one or two satisfying puffs before casting it aside and taking a further look at the surrounding country.

"A few yards to his left ran a winding road, broad and smooth leading right up to the village. Just his luck! he might have walked on level ground in comfort instead of scrambling over jagged rocks and in and out of trenches 'like a bloomin' monkey.' Why couldn't the major have told him of this short cut, instead of directing him right across the hills?

"'Ello! What was that?'

"The end of the road, previously deserted, was now covered by a large crowd advancing from the shelter of the houses. It was still some distance away, but a carriage drawn by a pair of horses could be seen leading the procession. As it got nearer two men on horseback could be distinguished carrying white banners on long poles and riding a little in rear of the dilapidated vehicle.

"Murch got up and strolled towards them. He was quite mystified as to the meaning of this strange performance. He could see that many of the people, there were women and children amongst them, carried white flags and handkerchiefs, and these they continuously waved before them; perhaps it was a native funeral, thought the army cook.

"At length they espied him, and, with loud cries and clapping of hands, crowded round, all talking at once.

"They were in a wild state of excitement, and for a moment, Private Murch thought of flight. Then he decided he would hold his ground; after all, he was a British soldier, whereas these villagers were only a lot of 'blawsted natives'; there was nothing to fear.

"His arms were seized and frantically pulled up and down; he was patted all over, and almost deafened with piercing shrieks of joy uttered by the women. They seemed particularly

pleased with his uniform and general appearance, and the greatest interest was shown in his brass buttons and rifle.

"In spite of these rather embarrassing attentions, he could not help feeling highly gratified with the obvious admiration he was causing. It was the first time since he had been a soldier that his 'turn out' had excited any marks of approval from anyone. That this should happen at a time when he honestly felt he was not looking his best, was truly remarkable.

"At the height of all this excitement, a coloured gentleman in a white night shirt shouted loudly, 'Allah Akbar,' and seizing the cook in both arms endeavoured to kiss him. Our hero was luckily able to frustrate this design by wrenching one arm free and assuming a threatening attitude, but only just in time.

"The noise now died down, and a little man in a black frock coat with a tarbush on his head and looking very much like a Turk, could be heard speaking from the carriage.

"'You are British soldier, are not you?' he asked in a high falsetto voice.

"'I should say so,' replied Private Murch.

"'Where is General Allah Nebi?' now enquired the man in the red fez.

"'Anged if I know, mister,' answered the private.

"'I want to surrender the city please. 'Ere are ze keys; it is yours!' went on the stranger, producing a large bunch of keys and waving them before the bewildered Britisher, who now began to think he had fallen amongst lunatics.

"'I don't want yer city. I want some heggs for my hofficers!' yelled the disgusted cook.

\* \* \* \*

"Whilst all these things were happening the major was awaiting anxiously the return of the cook with his breakfast. The other officers also were beginning to feel hungry; as for the colonel, he made a few caustic remarks with reference to brilliant ideas in general and sent for his own servant to take the cook's place.

"I happened to be at battalion headquarters when Private Murch, hot and out of breath, arrived.

"'Where have you been for the last four hours?' demanded the colonel in a freezing tone.

"The perspiring private proceeded to relate his amazing adventures in a rich cockney dialect.

"In spite of his rambling and at times incoherent recitation, it dawned on us at last that one of the greatest events in the history of the world, for which thousands had given their lives and for which millions of pounds of English money had been poured out, had just taken place.

"When the man came to the end of his

story, the colonel turned to us and said quietly, 'Gentlemen. Jerusalem has fallen!'

"Then he seized a field telephone, rang up the brigadier, and acquainted him with the startling news.

"Brigadier-General Watson was wildly excited—he was the nearest general to the Holy City and to him would fall the honour of accepting the surrender; his name would be flashed to every corner of the globe.

"'Where's my horse?' he shouted. 'Saddle him up immediately and tell the groom to follow me,' and he hurried to his tent for his best red cap and fly whisk.

"In a few minutes he was galloping madly up the Jaffa-Jerusalem road followed by an orderly on a mule.

"He met the mayor in his carriage outside the Jaffa Gate. The road was now black with people, for everyone in the city was at last aware the Turks had left for good.

"Together the mayor of Jerusalem and the English brigadier rode through the streets of Jerusalem until they came to the El Kala citadel. On the steps at the base of the Tower of David the mayor surrendered the Holy City and handed over the keys. General Watson accepted in the name of the Allies, and was loudly cheered by the inhabitants as he rode back to brigade headquarters.

"In the meantime, however, directly the brigadier had left the British lines, the brigade major rang up the divisional commander and informed him of what was taking place. Major-General Shea got on the field telephone and said, 'Stop the brigadier, I will *myself* take the surrender of Jerusalem!'

"It was, of course, too late to stop the brigadier then: he was already in Jerusalem. So when he got back, flushed with success, the brigade major told him what the divisional general had said. Brigadier-General Watson decided the only thing to do was to ride back to the city and hand the keys back to the mayor, who was informed that Major-General Shea was now on his way to see him.

"Fresh cheering in the streets announced the ceremonial arrival of the divisional commander in his car, accompanied by a glittering staff. The mayor came out, made another little speech, surrendered Jerusalem again, and handed over the keys which had been handed back to him a short time before by the brigadier. Major-General Shea made a tactful speech that was loudly cheered by the crowds in the streets; and then, amidst the clapping of hands and welcoming cries of the populace, motored back to his headquarters on the Mount of Grapes.

"His first duty on returning was to send a



telegram to the commander-in-chief, through the 20th Corps, worded as follows:

"I have the honor to report that I have this day accepted the surrender of Jerusalem."

"By return came the message:

"General Allenby will himself accept, the surrender of Jerusalem on the 11th inst.: make all arrangements."

"On December 11th General Allenby, followed by representatives of the Allies, made his formal entry into Jerusalem.

"The historic Jaffa Gate was opened after years of disuse enabling him to pass into the Holy City without making use of the gap in the wall through which the kaiser entered in 1898.

"Allenby entered on foot and left on foot, and throughout the ceremony no Allied flag was flown, whilst naturally no enemy flags were visible. The mayor came out on to the steps of the Tower of David, surrendered the city and handed over to the commander-in-chief the keys which had been returned to him by the divisional general the previous afternoon.

"General Allenby issued a proclamation, read in English, French, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, Russian and Italian, in which he said that order would be maintained in all the hallowed sites of the three great religions, which were to be guarded and preserved for the free use of worshippers.

"The chief notables who had remained in Jerusalem were then presented to the general who returned on foot to the Jaffa Gate, frantically cheered by the multitude, where his car was waiting to take him back to army headquarters at Ramleh.

"Two weeks afterwards the mayor of Jerusalem died of pneumonia. I could not help thinking he must have caught cold standing exposed to the inclement weather whilst he handed over Jerusalem, first to the cook, then to the brigadier, then to the major-general, and finally to the commander-in-chief."

From 1096 to 1917, eight hundred and twenty-one years had passed between the first crusade led by Godfrey de Bouillon of France, and the last by Edmund Allenby of England. With head bowed, the last great Crusader and conqueror walked uncovered through the Jaffa Gate into the Holy City. Allenby as commander-in-chief, ordered that no British flag be flown, and instead the Red Cross flag, symbol of charity, was raised over the American Hospital in Jerusalem. At last and forever, the Holy City is open to the three great religions of the world.

## Run of the Mine

### The Guffey-Snyder Coal Bill

THE overwhelming preponderance of tonnage of coal mined in the Rocky Mountain-Pacific area has, from the very beginning, opposed what is now referred to as the Guffey coal bill. This opposition was based on the fact that the preponderance of tonnage mined in the western region was mined by organized labor, receiving the highest wage rate paid to miners, not only in the United States, but in the civilized and uncivilized world, and for the further reason that at no time has the bitter, vindictive price-cutting situation, complained of east of the Mississippi River, existed in the West.

No individual who is fully acquainted with the original inception of this so-called regulatory measure, will dispute the fact that it had its birth in the differential and selling price controversy which has raged between the northern and southern portions of the Appalachian coal field. The middle states, including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and the Southwest, as well as the whole Rocky Mountain-Pacific region, were treated as districts outside the controversy. In substance, the mines and manpower of the states west of the Appalachian field occupied quite the same position that Great Britain, France, and the United States now occupy toward the impending Italian-Ethiopian war situation; that is to say, while the western districts may and doubtless will be affected, such effect will be of indirect origin. States immediately east of the Mississippi River, located nearer to and competing with the Appalachian coal fields, will undoubtedly be affected most seriously by any movement taking place in Appalachian territory.

Without an iota of Appalachian competition entering the Rocky Mountain-Pacific market area, and with a most satisfactory labor and wage situation, it would seem entirely unnecessary to artificially force a relation between the mines and mine workers of the extreme West and those located in the extreme East, keeping in mind from a labor standpoint that however unfortunate the remote eastern labor situation was in the past, no western operator at any time expressed even the slightest desire to reduce western wage standards to those of the then depressed Appalachian districts. Nevertheless, since the inception of the N. R. A., we have been unalterably tied into the Appalachian situation, and every change in the contract relationship between employer and employee has been foundationed upon the N. R. A.

code and the amendments thereto, which, using a mild term, were forced on the rest of the nation by the vote of the Appalachian operators and their mine workers.

Hundreds of thousands of individual work days, and hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been spent in attempting to develop coal regulatory legislation within the past year or so, the work having its beginning in a committee appointed by the National Coal Association, which failed of accomplishment, the task then taken up by President Lewis of the U. M. W. of A., and a minority of operators, most of whom were located in the Appalachian coal fields. Later, this minority gained additions from among the Illinois operators, but throughout the months when the Guffey and Snyder coal bills were before Congress, the operators in the states of Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, and the Rocky Mountain-Pacific area, by an overwhelming preponderance of tonnage mined in their states, steadily opposed this legislation, while at the same time they pleaded with all the vigor at their command for the continuance of an amended National Recovery Act, it proper to say that until the Supreme Court found the N. R. A. codes unconstitutional, the President of the United States and his supporters were wholly for a revised National Recovery Act.

An impartial review of the whole program should be of interest to our readers, and we are submitting this review without partisan prejudice, trying to keep as closely as we can to the facts.

On October 2, 1933, less than two years ago, the United Mine Workers of America entered into a series of wage contracts that embraced approximately ninety-two per cent of the bituminous coal mine workers in the United States. This condition was made possible by the help received from the National Recovery Administration, an administrative body existing by virtue of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which, on May 27, 1935, was found by unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to be unconstitutional.

Prior to October 2, 1933, the United Mine Workers' Union did not speak for more than thirty-five per cent of the bituminous coal miners of the nation and the contracts negotiated under the Bituminous Coal Code provided for a reduction from six eight-hour days to five eight-hour days, with an average general increase in wages in two-thirds of the mines approximating thirty-two per cent.

On April 1, 1934, the series of wage contracts above referred to were renewed by sumptuary N. R. A. edict, for the period ending March 31, 1935, the work week reduced from five eight-hour days to five seven-hour days per week, a reduction in potential working time, from the period pre-

ceding the advent of the N. R. A., from forty-eight to thirty-five hours per week, or twenty-seven per cent. This shortening of the work day, without reduction in wage rates, resulted in a further wage increase in all fields of 14.3 per cent. Such was the situation that existed on February 17, 1935.

On February 18, 1935, the operators and representatives of the Mine Workers' Union of the Appalachian field, met in Washington, D. C., for the ostensible purpose of negotiating a renewal of the then existing series of wage agreements in force in the Appalachian District Coal Field, producing approximately seventy per cent of the nation's soft coal tonnage. It was at this conference that the Mine Workers demanded as a price for the renewal of the existing contracts, a further shortening of the work period to five days of six hours per day, and increases in the day work and tonnage rates which, combined, would result in a further wage increase of approximately thirty-six per cent, or, in the case of the Appalachian District, where the bulk of the tonnage is mined, a total increase of one hundred and forty-six per cent in the labor cost of producing a ton of soft coal, above the pre-Coal Code cost.

On February 19, the Appalachian District operators declined the Mine Workers' demands as impossible of acceptance, and on February 20, the operators offered to extend the existing contract for a period of one year without change, except for correction of certain inter-district differentials. In the meantime, and while the wage negotiations were being carried on, Senator Guffey, on February 19, introduced, at the instigation of the Mine Workers, S. 1417, since known as the Guffey bill. With recurring recesses, the wage committee continued to discuss the possibilities of renewing the contract until March 29, when Mr. Richberg, acting administrator, N. R. A., holding that a national emergency existed, called on the operators and Mine Workers to renew the existing wage agreement, until and including June 16, 1935, the date of expiration of the N. I. R. A., which was agreed to. So passed Emergency No. One.

On June 13, Senator Guffey introduced a somewhat revised bill, S. 2481, which succeeded to the title "Guffey" bill. Continuing efforts to obtain a renewal of the wage agreements were made by the operators, the joint wage conference finally adjourning *sine die* on June 1, certain operators in the Appalachian field opposed to the Guffey bill, protesting the adjournment, and on June 13, Congressman Snyder introduced in the House, H. R. 8479, now commonly referred to as the Guffey-Snyder Coal Bill.

With a second so-called "national emergency" approaching, the hour set, 12:01 A. M., June 17,



the President of the United States called Mr. John L. Lewis, Mr. D. C. Kennedy (Chairman, Appalachian District Joint Scale Committee), Senator Guffey, Congressman Snyder, and Major Berry, N. R. A., into his office, requesting that a further extension of the wage agreements he made up to and including June 30 (two weeks), expressing the opinion that suitable regulatory legislation would meanwhile be enacted. The President's request was agreed to by operators and miners on June 15, one day preceding the expiration of Contract Extension No. One. With "National Emergency" No. Two passed, and No. Three in the offing, the joint wage scale committee convened on June 24, when the operators again offered to extend the wage agreement until April 1, 1936. The Mine Workers refused this tender, renewing their demands for the thirty-hour week and a twenty-eight per cent increase in wage rates.

On June 29, after the joint scale committee had adjourned, and after the Mine Workers had notified the nation that a complete cessation of bituminous coal production would take effect at 12:01 A. M., July 1. Secretary of Labor Perkins summoned Messrs. John L. Lewis and D. C. Kennedy before her, stating that it was the urgent request of the President that a third extension of the wage contract be made, and the contracts were extended to and including July 31, 1935, a period of thirty days, this being the third so-called "national emergency."

On July 6, the President wrote to the chairman of a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, Mr. Samuel B. Hill, urging the passage of the Guffey-Snyder coal bill, saying, in part: "I hope your committee will not permit doubt as to the constitutionality, *however reasonable*, to block the suggested legislation." Strange words to come from the President, uttered only after exhaustive evidence had been advanced that the proposed bill was unconstitutional, as suggested by no less an authority than the Supreme Court of the United States, through its decision in the Schechter case decided May 27, 1935, but forty days before the President's letter was written.

Did a national emergency actually exist on May 31, on June 16, on June 30, and on July 31, 1935? We then said no, and for the following reasons: The United Mine Workers gained, through the N. R. A., extraordinary increases in wages and the shortest work week within any industry in the nation, thirty-five hours per week in a highly seasonal industry, where labor should be given an opportunity to work eight hours per day, and six days per week, when such is available, which is not uniformly the case. the average working time in all bituminous

mines in 1933 (last report of record) having been but 167 days. During this period of advance, no other class of workmen made similar gains, the shortening of the work day, on April 1, 1934, to seven hours, with resultant increases in hourly and tonnage rates representing, in itself, an increase of 14.3 per cent in wages.

The recurring statement that a great national coal mine strike was threatened, which statement was accepted and repeated by the President of the United States, to take effect, first, on April 1, again on June 16, again June 30, and still again on August 1, was, we believe, wholly without warrant. Certainly, whatever emergency situation might possibly develop in the Appalachian field, and we might add, the coal fields in the central region, where no provision for renewing negotiations were written into the old contracts, did not apply to the West, where every contract written to expire March 31, 1935, with one lone exception, carries a definite obligation to enter into negotiations for the purpose of extending or renewing the contracts under which work has been conducted since March 31, and is being carried on today. That negotiations for renewal of contracts did not take place in the western states was due to the fact that the various district mine officers specifically requested the postponement of same until the Appalachian contract situation was solved. In addition to this provision of the several agreements which yet remain in full force and effect, the coal operators located in the states of Washington, Montana and Wyoming, formally addressed a communication to President Lewis of the U. M. W. of A. on June 24, 1935, from which we quote:

"If contracts are made between your Union and the operators in the Appalachian field and in the Middle States located east of the Mississippi River, where the preponderance of the nation's coal is produced, we are agreeable to adding any increases above the previous Appalachian district scales, or more particularly the Illinois-Indiana scales, to which we are more directly related, to our wage rates, same to take effect as of the effective date of the contracts made in the Appalachian and Middle Region fields."

As this article is written, a call has been made for the reconvening of the Appalachian wage scale committee at Washington, D. C., Thursday, September 5. What will develop at that conference, time alone will tell.

The Guffey bill, now known as H. R. 9100, was passed by the House of Representatives and the

Senate on the dates shown, and by the votes set forth below:

PASSED BY HOUSE, AUGUST 19, 1935

<i>Voting</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
Democrats .....	173	93
Republicans .....	15	73
Progressives and Farm Labor..	7	2
Total .....	195	168
Majority for bill.....		27

PASSED BY SENATE, AUGUST 22, 1935

<i>Voting</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
Democrats .....	38	24
Republicans .....	6	12
Progressive .....	1	1
Total .....	45	37
Majority for bill.....		8

As this is written, the bill is on the desk of the President for signature, but we gather from the daily press that the 74th Congress adjourned at midnight, Monday, August 26, failing to pass, under a filibuster carried on by Senator Huey Long of Louisiana, what is known as the "\$100,000,000 third deficiency bill," the passage of this bill necessary to provide \$200,000 necessary to the initial activities of the Guffey coal bill.

While we have steadily opposed the Guffey bill, holding firmly to the belief that it is not only definitely unconstitutional, but wholly unworkable, we must confess to a certain measure of sorrow when one Senator, notorious for his clowning abilities, can tie up and at least temporarily postpone the effective date of numerous acts of Congress, passed by a majority vote of both House and Senate, and approved by the President of the United States.

It is proper to say that the Congress which closed its labors at midnight, August 26, failed the nation. Certain measures which completely changed the trend of business, economic and social affairs, voted for by both Representatives and Senators on their own confession without even a cursory reading or study of same, many votes so cast pledged weeks in advance of the final appearance of the bills, some of which had been so far amended during the interim as to completely change their effect. Again, one needs but to read the Congressional Record to observe the complete indifference to Constitutional obligations and to the simplest of facts. Senator Guffey, the principal proponent of the coal bill, in reply to the following question asked by Senator Bailey of North Carolina, returned the answer shown below:

"MR. BAILEY. I have listened with great interest to what the Senator is having to say. He

mentioned the matter of prices. I have been rather concerned to find, as definitely as possible just what is in contemplation with respect to prices to the consumer of bituminous coal. How much is it proposed to raise the price per ton?

"MR. GUFFEY. The maximum increase that will take place under this bill is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  cents a ton."

(From Congressional Record, August 21, Page 14389.)

On the same page of the Record, the following further discussion took place:

"MR. BAILEY. On the point of the price, as I understand the Senator, he stated that the price would be increased by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Is that correct?

"MR. GUFFEY. Two and three-quarters per cent above the code price.

"MR. BAILEY. Is that all the consumer would be required to pay extra?

"MR. GUFFEY. That is all, if the code price were established.

"MR. BAILEY. One of the objects of the bill is to increase the wages of the coal miners. Is not that true?

"MR. GUFFEY. No; the present wage scale will continue.

"MR. BAILEY. There is no intention of providing any increase?

"MR. GUFFEY. That would be a matter of negotiation between the mine owners and the workers.

"MR. BAILEY. I had been under the impression that there was an effort here to relieve the very bad conditions with respect to the wages of the miners. Now the Senator says that that is not the intention of the bill; that the intention is not to help the miners by increasing their wages.

"MR. GUFFEY. The same wage scale would be used. Wages will depend entirely on the amount of production and the number of days of work the miners can be given. They were profitably employed during the days of the N. R. A.

"MR. BAILEY. We can have a great deal of argument, and then we can have a great deal of information. It all depends on what we are driving at. Will the bill increase the wages of the miners, or will it not?

"MR. GUFFEY. The present wage will be continued under the proposed plan.

"MR. BAILEY. So the Senator's answer is that it will not increase the wages?

"MR. GUFFEY. We hope it will increase the amount of employment for the miners in the respective districts. In some districts it will increase the wages very materially. It will stop



cut-throat competition, such as there is in Logan County, W. Va., and Harlan County, Ky., where all civil rights have been taken away from the miners and workers.

"MR. BAILEY. As to the matter of the civil rights, of course I will defend the civil rights. But if I am to vote for the bill, the prospect of increasing the wages would be an inducement. The Senator tells me, however, that there is no prospect of that. The Senator is the sponsor for the bill. Let us get the facts.

"MR. GUFFEY. I said that under the present scale the increase would be  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. The wage agreements are to be negotiated through collective bargaining between the mine owners and the mine workers. What they will do I do not know. I will not predict as to that.

"MR. BAILEY. There is no intention, though, of increasing the wages of the miners above the present scale; that is, the pay they are now receiving?

MR. GUFFEY. I cannot say that. I cannot answer that question. That is a matter of bargaining.

"MR. BAILEY. Is that a part of the purpose of the bill?

"MR. GUFFEY. Collective bargaining?

"MR. BAILEY. No; an increase in the wages of miners?

"MR. GUFFEY. I hope that the result of the bill will be to raise the standard of living and the incomes of the miners engaged in the industry.

"MR. BAILEY. That would increase their wages.

"MR. GUFFEY. Yes."

We have no apology to offer for opposing the Guffey bill, whether or not it stands the test of constitutionality, of which the President of the United States personally expressed doubt. Our objections are founded on the fact that we in the West require no such legislation and as the initial expense, based on the first 15 per cent tax, 90 per cent of which it is proposed to return, will cost the Union Pacific System \$126,000 annually, with a further charge for board administration, additional accounting, etc., of not less than 2 cents per ton, or a second item of \$70,000 annually; we can see no justification, neither legally nor morally, for a further and unwarranted tax expenditure on the part of the Union Pacific System of \$196,000 annually.

Mr. Lewis has referred to the use of the economic strength of his organization. We have no particular objection to such action where mine labor has or is to be crucified to \$1, \$2 or even \$3 wages. We in the West have no desire to pay a wage of that character, on the other hand, we have, for more than a quarter of a century, stood in the

lead in the matter of Union labor relationship. We cannot be unmindful of the fact that in the most highly unionized mining state of the Union, Illinois, civil war has raged for years, this condition due in no way to strife between the employers and the organization, but on the other hand it has resulted solely from internecine war between the workers themselves as represented by different factions. Murder, arson, the bombing of houses occupied by innocent men, women and children, the blowing up of railroad tracks, bridges, mine buildings and equipment, has punctuated this campaign, and it is a notorious fact that the various governments of the state of Illinois have not only been loathe to move to correct this unfortunate situation, but have actually failed to even check same, as witness the blowing up of a very large mine power plant near Benton, Illinois, on the morning of August 26.

As this article is written, we are unable to say whether or not the Guffey bill will be signed by the President, and thereafter put into effect, but we are certain of one thing, the operators and the mine workers in the West are able, willing, and competent to maintain contractual relations in a law-abiding, rational way, continuing as heretofore to pay wages higher than will be agreed to in any other portion of the United States. Whatever cost may be added to the price of producing a ton of coal in the West, where natural gas, oil, hydroelectric power, and wood competition is keener than obtains elsewhere in the United States, will, to the extent of such increase, reduce the production of coal, force further economies on the part of the operators who survive, and reduce the opportunity for labor in and about the mines. The immediate moment is dark with uncertainty, but the race has a habit of surviving, and a year from now, we can more fully and dispassionately pass upon the wisdom of the 74th Congress, which broke up in a beautiful row, in which the "New Dealers" were the sole participants, their political opponents smiling and cheering while occupying the bleachers.

### "Chris" Bunning

*An Appreciation by Eugene McAuliffe.*

WHEN Peter Christian Bunning passed away on Sunday evening, August 18, at the age of 76, the city of Rock Springs and the state of Wyoming lost a splendid citizen, and the writer lost a dear friend.

It was not until the spring of 1924 that I came to know the "Mayor" well. Possessed of a rugged sense of honesty and an insatiable capacity for work, he came to me in that year with a proposal to join him in changing the location of Bitter Creek in order to avoid a serious flood menace, to

be followed by a sanitary and flood sewerage system which, when completed, was in turn followed with an improvement in the water supply, an extension of the street lighting system, the paving of the principal streets of the city, and other like projects. His last request, just as he was surrendering his office, was for assistance in completing Lincoln Highway through the city.

Plain, unobtrusive, always persuasive, "Chris" would call upon me on almost every occasion that I came to Rock Springs, generally asking for something for his city, never intimating in any manner whatever that he wished to do anything that would put a single penny in his own pockets or those of his friends. The common good, a better city to live in, and a happier environment for the men, women and children of the city, were the thoughts evermost in his mind.

When "Chris" Bunning was toiling from dawn to late in the night, there were, of course, the few who questioned his motives and the ultimate success of his plans. The Mayor paid little attention to critics, confident of his own unimpeachable integrity, and that his work, when finished, would be appreciated by the overwhelming majority, and that it would live after him.

Mayor Bunning's monument was unconsciously established by him during this reconstruction period. He did not choose sculptured granite or lettered bronze, but instead he asked for a tract of land upon which he could plant trees, shrubs and flowers, and in Bunning Park, the most beautiful garden spot ever created by man in a semi-desert land, the love of beauty that this plain, kindly man expressed in his inner soul, found full accomplishment.

Mr. Bunning found opportunity in America. He was not afraid of hard, honest toil. He was content to make his way toward independence slowly, and when that independence came, he gladly availed himself of the opportunity for service for his fellow man, without desire for either praise or worldly reward. To have known Mr. Bunning intimately, and to feel that he was my friend for twelve years, is a privilege not to be forgotten in this life. With many, many others, I will never pass through Bunning Park in the summer of its beauty, without the feeling that the spirit of the fine, courageous and kindly man who created it, is hovering somewhere near, and so I say, Peter Christian Bunning, thinker, worker, lover of the beautiful—Hail and Farewell!

### Taxes On Gasoline

THAT the growing demand for taxes must reach into the pocket of every citizen is well apparent when the item of gasoline taxes is taken into ac-

count. From a statement prepared by the American Petroleum Industries Committee we find that the tax on 600 gallons of gasoline was in 1920 but \$ .54, while the fuel cost, exclusive of taxes, \$178.44. In 1933 the taxes on the same volume of gasoline had risen to \$32.46, or an average of 5.4 cents per gallon.

Bringing the matter nearer home, we find that the Wyoming tax of 5 cents per gallon amounted to \$1,605.15 on five tank car loads of gasoline recently purchased, while the railroad freight bill was but \$601.73. A harrassed Alabama filling station operator recently posted his price in the following manner:

Cost of gasoline.....	\$ .07
State tax .....	.06
County tax .....	.03
City tax .....	.02
Federal tax .....	.01
I get for handling.....	.03

Total cost to user.....\$ .22

Perhaps Wyoming and Nebraska users should not complain, we are yet much better off than our Alabama friends.

### Will Rogers and Wiley Post

WHEN Will Rogers and Wiley Post fell to their death, 100 miles inside of the Arctic Circle, the world lost two fine souls. Rogers of the gentle, drawling humor, who went to the very essence of his subject, and Post, the daring eagle, whose defective vision seemed but to stimulate his courage.

Only last year, there was published a book, written by Charles M. Russell, the Montana cowboy artist, who painted western scenes, this book, "Trails Plowed Under," left uncompleted by the author when death overtook him. Some nine years ago, Will Rogers wrote an introduction to the book in the form of a letter to his old friend in the other world. Will opened his letter with a few words of apology, disclaiming his ability to write a fitting introduction. Then followed an exquisite expression of faith in a future life, of earthly friendships and of love for his own who had passed. The letter reads:

"There ain't much news here to tell you. You know the Big Boss gent sent a hand over and got you so quick Charley. But I guess He needed a good man pretty bad. I hear they been working short handed over there pretty much all the time, I guess its hard for Him to get hold of good men, they are just getting scarce everywhere \* \* \*

"I bet you hadnt been up there three days until you had cut your old pencil and was a



drawing something funny about some of their old punchers. I bet you Mark Twain and old Bill Nye, and Whitcomb Riley and a whole bunch of those old joshers was just a waiting for you to pop in with all the latest ones, what kind of a bird is Washington and Jefferson. I bet they are regular fellows when you meet em, ain't they? Most big men are. I would like to see the bunch that is gathered around you the first time you tell the one about putting the limberger cheese in the old nestor's whiskers. Don't tell that. Charley, until you get Lincoln around you; he would love that. I bet you and him kinder throw in together when you get well acquainted. Darn it, when I get to thinking about all them top hands up there, if I could just hold a horse wrangling job with em. I wouldnt mind following that wagon myself.

"You will run onto me old dad up there, Charley, for he was a real cowhand and I bet he is running a wagon, and you will pop into some well kept ranch house over under some cool shady trees and you will be asked to have dinner, and it will be the best one you ever had in your life, well, when you are a thanking the women folks, you just tell the sweet looking little old lady that you know her boy back on an outfit you used to rep for, and tell the daughters that you knew their brother, and if you see a cute little rascal running around there kiss him for me. Well can't write you any more, Charley, dam papers all wet, it must be raining in this old bunk house.

"Of course we are all just a hanging on here as long as we can. I don't know why we hate to go, we know its better there. Maby its because we haven't done anything that will live after we are gone.

"From your old friend.

-WILL-

## Volume Is Wanted

THE Union Pacific System Lines, finding its "Los Angeles Limited" passenger traffic picking up, undertook to apply modern salesmanship, as an addition to most admirable service. With air-conditioned coaches heavily patronized by women, many of whom bring children with them, it was but natural that certain cars should be specially arranged for the exclusive use of women and children traveling without male escort.

A smoking lounge was provided, and with no men about, both lavatories were given over to the women. Pillows for overnight travel are furnished free, and the lights are dimmed when the day is over and at a time when people like to settle down for rest.

Low cost meals, a table d'hôte breakfast for 25 cents, lunch for 30 cents, and dinner for 35

cents, are other and important attractions. As a result, a second section of this train has been made necessary. More travel means more coal, more jobs, a practical method of "sharing the wealth."

## Wrote Her Own Obituary

THE Chicago Journal of Commerce, a paper published by business men for business men, carries a column, "As J. W. J. Sees Life." From this column, published nearly a month ago, we have lifted the following exquisitely worded editorial:

"In one of my precious scrap-books, I have preserved the clipping of an obituary of a life-time acquaintance written by herself previous to her death in about 1927. It was printed in the local paper, at her request, following her demise.

"She was the wife of Rev. George Aten, a Methodist minister who was a neighbor and boyhood friend and schoolmate of the writer of this column. The same little red school-houses encompassed us when we were lads and later on we attended college together. He had elected to be a preacher and after three or four years as a member of the staff of Greenville College in Kentucky, he became a member of the Ohio Methodist conference and entered upon the ministry.

"He wedded Miss Elta McClure, a native of his home county of Jackson, Ohio, and for more than twenty years they were faithful, sacrificing and itinerant evangelists of the gospel of joy and peace. And the great church with which they were identified cannot boast of two more devoted souls, who spent themselves physically and prematurely for the salvation of others.

"It is not often that a man or woman in the face of certain physical dissolution will deliberately sit down and say to the world modestly, sincerely and conscientiously what, in their judgment, should constitute a suitable and final memorial for them. The following, in part, is the moderate estimate which Mrs. Aten placed upon what she and her husband had been able to accomplish in their own welfare as well as the present and eternal future of others. After a little biography relating to herself and husband, a few details of the beginning of their married life and the coming into the home of children, she goes on to say:

"The fourth year of our married life, we occupied a little parsonage down on the Ohio River. God's call to the ministry answered, the circuit rider went forth to the music of love, teaching and preaching the Gospel and spending himself for others. . . . It is not the easiest thing in the world, with a frail baby, to be the

wife of a circuit rider-preacher and meet the demands of the people. And I always felt that my husband did double duty, great soul that he was. And if more was expected of me, I never knew it.

"Twenty years of itinerancy pass, O so quickly. The flame bush in our yard is all aglow. Flowers begin to breathe their fragrance on the air and the earth is being clothed with the newness of life. On this radiant day, full of life and love, laughter and song, the Master's summons came. In a moment His love enfolded the circuit rider-preacher and his spirit took its flight, "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed"; lover, husband, father, friend. Mother, daughter and son, dazed, hearts torn, lingered for a time in the parsonage home with sweet and precious memories and God so close and then went out for always.

"My children, the church and many friends and their love and helpfulness have made life sweet and I have not been in a hurry to go. I praise the Lord that I found Him in my youth. He has been with me in my joys and sorrows and I shall continue to trust Him "until the day breaks and the shadows fly away." . . . And when my feet have grown helpless upon the road of the years and I grope with trembling fingers for the latch upon the gate of my Father's house, I know I shall have an abundant entrance into that mansion where my loved ones who have gone on abide."

"It is possible and even probable that the circumstances herein set forth may not be of a great deal of interest to many of my readers. What I have been trying to show is that to this humble preacher and his helpmeet whose integrity, sincerity and devotedness I can personally vouch for, the church and religion were realities in this life and eternal verities in the life to come; and that not since the Christ came into the world two thousand years ago has there ever been greater need for an unfaltering church and a pure and undefiled religion than at this very moment of moral degeneracy and national economic uncertainty and insecurity."

## Fine Safety Records

THE Hanna Coal Company, operating mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, mining the Pittsburgh No. 8 Seam, produced 3,229,000 tons of coal over a period of fourteen months, without a fatal accident. The roof conditions in the No. 8 Seam are notoriously bad, and this fact, plus an

absence of fatalities occasioned by haulage, electricity and other hazards, makes the Hanna Company's record one to be envied.

\* \* \*

The Wasson Coal Company of Harrisburg, Illinois, produced 1,487,016 tons of coal between June 20, 1931, and March 17, 1935, without a fatal accident.

\* \* \*

The accident ratio in the anthracite mines is much higher than that of the bituminous coal mines, yet during the first five months of 1935 the Leligh Coal and Navigation Company produced 1,306,100 tons of anthracite without a fatal accident.

\* \* \*

We need not go away from Wyoming to find a most enviable record. Mine No. 4, of The Union Pacific Coal Company ran from April 17, 1923, to June 30, 1935, producing 3,300,315 tons of coal without a fatal accident, no fatality occurring in this mine up to the hour this article was written.

The men employed in the several mines referred to above, as well as the local managers and foremen, deserve unlimited credit for the fine humanitarian work done by them. Would that all our mines might do as well as No. 4, Rock Springs.

## Around the Corner

By CHARLES HANSEN TOWNE

Around the corner I have a friend,  
In this great City that knows no end:  
Yet days go by and weeks rush on,  
And before I know it, a year has gone,  
And I never see my old friend's face,  
For life is a swift and terrible race.  
He knows I like him just as well  
As in the days when I rang his bell  
And he rang mine. We were younger then,  
And now we are busy, tired men—  
Tired with playing a foolish game,  
Tired with trying to make a name.

"Tomorrow, say, I will call on Jim,  
Just to show that I'm thinking of him."  
But tomorrow comes—and tomorrow goes,  
And the distance between us grows and grows.  
Around the corner, yet miles away . . .  
"Here's a telegram, Sir." . . . "Jim died today!"  
And that's what we get—and deserve in the end—  
Around the corner, a vanished friend.

All the wild ideas of unbalanced agitators the world over in their ignorant and pitiable quest for happiness through revolution, confiscation of property, and crime, cannot overthrow the eternal truth that the one route to happiness through property or government is over the broad and open highway of service. And service always means industry, thrift, respect for authority and recognition of the rights of others.—W. G. Sibley.



## Peter Christian Bunning

WHEN the people of Rock Springs and the surrounding villages awoke on Monday morning, August 19, and it became generally known that ex-Mayor Bunning of Rock Springs had passed away at his home, 109 Sherman Street, at 10 o'clock Sunday evening, August 18, universal grief overshadowed the city of Rock Springs and surrounding communities.

Mr. Bunning's life was a marvelous example of the opportunity afforded by America to a young man coming from the Old World, and speaking an alien tongue. Born at Grebin, Germany, on March 14, 1859, "Chris," as he was universally called by his thousands of friends, came to the United States in 1886, a stranger, with limited means and without friends. Mr. Bunning resided for a short time at Rawlins, soon thereafter moving to Rock Springs, where he lived continuously until his death.

On his arrival in Rock Springs, the young man entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as a track laborer, later going into the mines, working for many years as a miner in No. 1 Mine, the workings of which extended beneath more than one-half of what is now the city of Rock Springs. Abandoning mining as a vocation, Mr. Bunning was appointed chief of police of Rock Springs, later establishing a contracting business, many of the large road-building and other similar projects of the country carried out by him.

In 1923, Mr. Bunning was elected mayor of the city of Rock Springs, in which capacity he served for ten successive years. Preceding Mr. Bunning, the city enjoyed the direction and control of many good mayors, but it remained for "Chris," with his Old World inherent sense of order, permanence, and beauty, to undertake the work of sanitizing, paving, lighting, and securing for the city of his adoption, an adequate water supply. Immediately succeeding his inauguration, Bitter Creek, which passed through the very heart of the city, reached

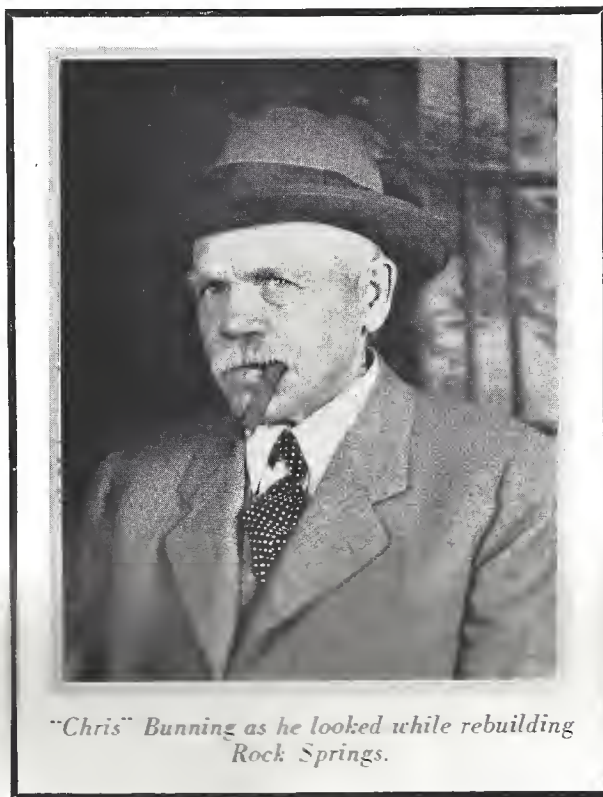
flood tide, submerging buildings, destroying bridges, and otherwise discommoding many citizens. During the dry season Bitter Creek was an open sewer, unsanitary, ill-smelling, and generally discreditable looking. At this time, Rock Springs was totally devoid of a sanitary sewerage system, and the numerous small local sewers, inadequately and improperly flushed, rent the city with foul odors. When the Wyoming winds swept down the channel of Bitter Creek, the air was filled with a combination of fine dust and dried out sewage. That a plague never overtook the city, was due to

the cleansing effect of these same winds.

Mayor Bunning set to work at once to plan the relocation of Bitter Creek, carrying it around the center of the city, through a straightened channel, and almost simultaneously, the work of installing a sanitary and flood sewerage system was put under way, the direct presentation made by Mayor Bunning readily securing the cooperation of The Union Pacific Coal Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who worked with Mayor Bunning assiduously and cheerfully throughout the whole campaign. When Mayor Bunning submitted his plans for a better city to the management of the Green River Water Works Company and the

Southern Wyoming Electric Company, both companies entered into an immediate arrangement to improve and expand the city's water supply and to supply the city with adequate street lighting. With this work out of the way, numerous changes and corrections in street locations effected, Mr. Bunning set about the task of paving the principal streets of the city, this work carried out in the same prompt, effective manner which he knew best how to carry on.

In keeping with the Old World ideas of beauty which Mr. Bunning brought with him from overseas, he sought a location for a city park, and the beautiful oasis which he established in the heart of the city, known as Bunning Park, came to life,



*"Chris" Bunning as he looked while rebuilding Rock Springs.*

to blossom and to bloom, and nowhere in the West can be found, during the floral season, a more exquisite garden spot. With the park established, members of The American Legion were proud to comply with the Mayor's invitation to move their memorial monument from the uptown position which it occupied, to the center of Bunning Park.

The compensation paid Mayor Bunning while serving as mayor of a city approximating 9,000 population, with a tremendous stream of transients passing through it, was not sufficient to absorb the out-of-pocket expense incurred by him, including the items of automobile expense and charity personally given to indigent transients. No hours were too long, no work too arduous for "Chris" Bunning, when work was to be done, and after receiving a very serious injury in an automobile accident, his friends marvelled at his carrying on as he did, from day-break until late in the evening, working continuously for the little city with which he had cast his fortune in earlier days. Neither snow, wind, rain, nor dust storm kept the mayor away from his task, as supervisor, superintendent, and foreman, as well as timekeeper, over the various tasks under way. His last major contribution to the city was that of securing necessary right of way and a Federal appropriation to enable the linking up of the city from its eastern to its western borders, with a concrete highway, and a modern steel bridge, thus eliminating an unfortunate gap in the great Lincoln Highway.

On the evening of February 8, 1934, a few days after Mr. Bunning's retirement from the office of mayor, representative professional and business leaders of Rock Springs arranged a dinner party in honor of Mr. Bunning, this party given at the Elks Home, the arrangements carried out without his knowledge. On that occasion, a testimonial scroll, with the signatures of those present, together with a suitably engraved gold watch and chain, were presented to Mr. Bunning, and the fine spirit of appreciation and fellowship displayed there was a real joy to him.

Mr. Bunning was an honorary member of The Union Pacific Coal Company Old Timers Association, and a few days before he died, he asked that in the event of his death, his funeral services be conducted from the Old Timers Building. On the day preceding the funeral, Mayor Walter A. Muir of Rock Springs issued the following proclamation to the citizens of Rock Springs:

"In the death of Honorable Peter Chris Bunning, Rock Springs has suffered the loss of one of its leading citizens. For almost half a century he has resided here and during most of that period, with civic pride, he has been active in promoting the welfare of this community. During those years, because of his energy, integrity and sterling character, he was held in high esteem, not only by his townspeople, but by scores of citizens throughout

the State of Wyoming. Principally through his efforts, while mayor, many modern, beautiful and lasting improvements were inaugurated and completed for the city of Rock Springs. The 'Bunning Park,' named in his honor, stands as a monument to his untiring efforts in our behalf.

"That the citizens of Rock Springs may have an opportunity to show their sincere respect for him and attend the last sad rites of our highly respected citizen and former mayor, Peter Chris Bunning.

"I, W. A. Muir, Mayor of the city of Rock Springs, do hereby request that all business houses and establishments close during his funeral services from two o'clock until four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, August 21, 1935.

"Dated August 20, 1935.

WALTER A. MUIR,  
Mayor."

The funeral was largely attended, the Old Timers Building being filled to capacity. Rev. Hector McD. Thompson, of the Episcopal Church at Evanston, officiating. The Rock Springs Lodge, B. P. O. E., of which Mr. Bunning was a long-time member, conducted its beautiful ritualistic service, and Mr. Lewis H. Brown, an old and dear friend, rendered the following eulogy:

"When all is done, and my last word is said,  
And ye who loved me murmur.

'He is dead.'

Let no one weep, for fear that I should know,  
And sorrow too that ye should sorrow so.

"When all is done and in the oozing clay,  
Ye lay this cast-off hull of mine away,  
Pray not for me, for, after long despair,  
The quiet of the grave will be a prayer.

"For I have suffered loss and grievous pain.  
The hurts of hatred and the world's disdain.  
And wounds so deep that love, well-tried and pure,  
Hath not the pow'r to ease them or to cure.

"When all is done, say not my day is o'er.  
And that thro' night I seek a dimmer shore:  
Say rather that my morn has just begun—  
I greet the dawn and not a setting sun,  
When all is done.'

"This is not the first time I have quoted these beautiful words, nor will it be the last. For when we come to the end of the trail, and the day's work is done—when we stand in the presence of death and political feuds and personal animosities are stilled—when this madness called 'money' and this mania called 'power' and this bubble called 'fame', all become a futile, tragic dream—when 'the worldly hope men set their hearts upon turns to

(Please turn to page 355)

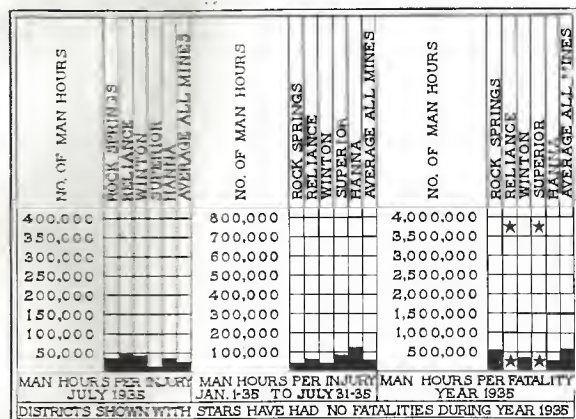


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# Make It Safe

« « «

## July Accident Graph



IN JULY ten lost-time injuries are listed, the greatest number carried any one month during the past three years. While all of these did not happen during the month, nevertheless they would have had to be listed at the completion of the year.

One more fatality happened in July, swelling the total to three for the year. This, along with 30 other lost-time injuries, makes a very bad safety record for seven months.

Read this list of accidents over carefully and you will realize that most of them could have been easily avoided. Many of them are the result of the worker's own carelessness, lack of discipline and failure to receive or carry out proper instructions.

Nearly all of the lost-time injuries happening this year are to older employees or to men with several years of mining experience. The recently employed young men seem to be less prone to accidents and are, generally speaking, making a better safety record than the older workers.

### COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY MINES

JULY, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	26,131	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	30,863	2	15,432
Rock Springs Outside	14,377	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	35,812	1	35,812
Reliance Outside ...	11,438	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	36,246	1	36,246
Winton Outside .....	8,988	0	No Injury

Superior "B".....	18,879	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	18,823	3	6,274
Superior "E".....	18,081	2	9,041
Superior Outside....	9,716	0	No Injury

Hanna No. 4.....	24,528	1	24,528
Hanna Outside .....	11,575	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	166,404	3	55,468
Rock Springs No. 8..	259,476	10	25,948
Rock Springs Outside	91,522	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	175,273	3	58,424
Reliance Outside....	59,759	1	59,759

Winton No. 1.....	273,665	9	30,407
Winton Outside.....	59,710	0	No Injury

Superior "B".....	129,423	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	120,092	3	40,031
Superior "E".....	129,290	2	64,645
Superior Outside....	74,403	0	No Injury

Hanna No. 4.....	171,486	2	85,743
Hanna Outside.....	78,430	0	No Injury

### COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY DISTRICTS

JULY, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs .....	71,371	2	35,686
Reliance .....	47,250	1	47,250
Winton .....	45,234	1	45,234
Superior .....	65,499	5	13,100
Hanna .....	36,103	1	36,103

All Districts.....	265,457	10	26,546
All Districts, 1934...	206,922	3	68,974

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs.....	517,402	13	39,800
Reliance .....	235,032	4	58,758
Winton .....	333,375	9	37,042
Superior .....	453,208	5	90,642
Hanna .....	249,916	2	124,958
All Districts.....	1,788,933	33	54,210
All Districts, 1934...	1,488,011	18	82,667

## Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

WITH the ending of July we have a total of 65 sections underground, ten of which were added during the month. Twenty-two sections have been eliminated from the drawing and six of these were dropped from the "No Injury" column during the month of July. The sections which have had injuries represent one-third of the total and the man hours worked by these sections are forty-one per cent of those worked underground. If we

consider these sections as a group, the man hours per injury would only be 18,376, which, when reduced to man shifts per injury, would be only 2,625. Let us hope that with the ending of August we will see a decided improvement. A little more effort on everyone's part would certainly help us recover the ground we have lost in the past few months. Your working place can be no safer than you make it.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS				Lost Time	Man Hours
Section Foreman	Mine and Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury	
1. John Zupence.....	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	42,841	0	No Injury	
2. Joe Jones .....	Hanna 4, Section 4	41,138	0	No Injury	
3. J. H. Crawford.....	Hanna 4, Section 1	39,204	0	No Injury	
4. Ben Cook .....	Hanna 4, Section 3	38,316	0	No Injury	
5. Frank Hearne .....	Hanna 4, Section 2	37,972	0	No Injury	
6. Steve Kauzlarich .....	Winton 1, Section 1	32,928	0	No Injury	
7. Clyde Rock .....	Superior C, Section 5	30,646	0	No Injury	
8. Steve Welsh .....	Reliance 1, Section 6	28,532	0	No Injury	
9. C. L. Wilson.....	Winton 1, Section 4	27,979	0	No Injury	
10. Joe Goyen .....	Superior B, Section 5	27,769	0	No Injury	
11. Grover Wiseman .....	Superior B, Section 1	25,963	0	No Injury	
12. Clifford Anderson .....	Superior C, Section 4	25,529	0	No Injury	
13. W. H. Walsh.....	Superior B, Section 3	25,452	0	No Injury	
14. Richard Arkle .....	Superior B, Section 2	25,363	0	No Injury	
15. Austin Johnson .....	Superior C, Section 3	25,270	0	No Injury	
16. Reynold Bluhm .....	Rock Springs 4, Section 6	25,244	0	No Injury	
17. Sam Gillilan .....	Superior E, Section 2	25,123	0	No Injury	
18. Roy Huber .....	Superior B, Section 4	24,871	0	No Injury	
19. Thomas Whalen .....	Superior C, Section 2	24,724	0	No Injury	
20. Eliga Daniels .....	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	24,698	0	No Injury	
21. Ben Caine .....	Superior E, Section 1	23,905	0	No Injury	
22. William Greek .....	Reliance 1, Section 1	21,336	0	No Injury	
23. Thomas Robinson.....	Superior E, Section 3	20,783	0	No Injury	
24. Evan Reese .....	Reliance 1, Section 2	20,069	0	No Injury	
25. John Traeger .....	Rock Springs 4, Section 5	20,055	0	No Injury	
26. Clem Bird .....	Winton 1, Section 11	19,460	0	No Injury	
27. Henry Bays .....	Superior E, Section 6	18,802	0	No Injury	
28. John Cukale .....	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	16,515	0	No Injury	
29. Alfred Russell .....	Rock Springs 4, Section 7	16,403	0	No Injury	
30. John Valco .....	Winton 1, Section 12	12,803	0	No Injury	
31. J. H. Wise.....	Winton 1, Section 13	7,000	0	No Injury	
32. Sylvester Tynsky .....	Winton 1, Section 6	6,867	0	No Injury	
33. Lester Williams .....	Rock Springs 4, Section 8	6,048	0	No Injury	
34. Ed White .....	Hanna 4, Section 5	5,505	0	No Injury	
35. John Sorbie .....	Rock Springs 8, Section 8	4,768	0	No Injury	
36. Matt Marshall .....	Rock Springs 8, Section 7	3,424	0	No Injury	
37. George Wales .....	Hanna 4, Section 6	2,705	0	No Injury	
38. Ed Christensen .....	Rock Springs 4, Section 10	2,560	0	No Injury	
39. James Reese .....	Rock Springs 4, Section 9	2,477	0	No Injury	
40. James Harrison .....	Hanna 4, Section 8	1,893	0	No Injury	
41. Gus Collins .....	Hanna 4, Section 9	1,684	0	No Injury	
42. M. A. Sharp.....	Winton 1, Section 14	1,316	0	No Injury	
43. John Copyak .....	Rock Springs 4, Section 11	1,133	0	No Injury	
44. James Whalen .....	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	64,299	1	64,299	
45. Ben Lewis .....	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	50,917	1	50,917	



46.	Charles Grosso	Reliance	1.	Section 3	42,168	1	42,168
47.	Ernest Besso	Winton	1,	Section 5	37,618	1	37,618
48.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1.	Section 4	35,595	1	35,595
49.	Tom Hall	Reliance	1,	Section 5	27,573	1	27,573
50.	R. T. Wilson	Winton	1,	Section 10	26,019	1	26,019
51.	James Henderson	Winton	1,	Section 9	24,871	1	24,871
52.	Paul Cox	Superior	E,	Section 5	23,695	1	23,695
53.	George Harris	Winton	1.	Section 8	23,422	1	23,422
54.	John Adams	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	22,262	1	22,262
55.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	20,584	1	20,584
56.	Andrew Spence	Winton	1,	Section 7	18,872	1	18,872
57.	Richard Haag	Superior	E,	Section 4	16,982	1	16,982
58.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section 3	29,009	2	14,505
59.	Arthur McTee	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	46,774	4	11,694
60.	C. E. Williams	Winton	1,	Section 2	18,011	2	9,006
61.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	25,869	3	8,623
62.	John Peterzell	Winton	1.	Section 3	16,499	2	8,250
63.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	12,236	2	6,118
64.	Lawrence Rock	Superior	C,	Section 6	1,687	1	1,687
65.	James Hearne	Hanna	4,	Section 3	3,069	2	1,535

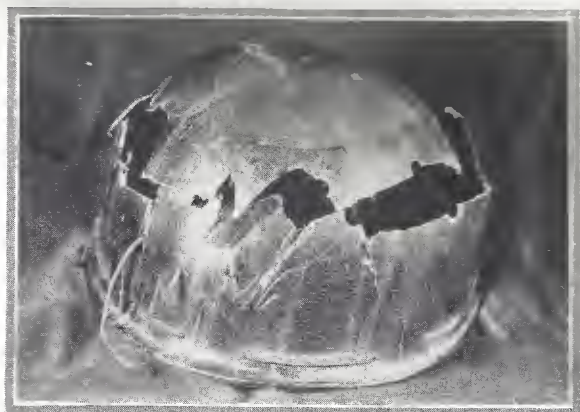
TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1935.....	1,425,109	32	44,535
TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1934.....	1,157,414	17	68,083

## OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Lost Time Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1. H. J. Harrington	Rock Springs	91,522	0	No Injury
2. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	78,430	0	No Injury
3. Port Ward	Superior	74,403	0	No Injury
4. Richard Gibbs	Winton	59,710	0	No Injury
5. William Telck	Reliance	59,759	1	59,759
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1935 .....		363,824	1	363,824
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1934.....		330,597	1	330,597

TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935.....	1,788,933	33	54,210
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1934.....	1,488,011	18	82,667

## Do You Believe in Safety Equipment?



This protective hat was worn by John Winiski, a faceman and machine runner in Rock Springs No. 8 Mine. He was moving a cutting machine when top coal fell and struck his head.

Result—Lacerations to scalp and face and black eyes—but he lost no time at work. This hat probably saved his life. Keep your hats in good condition. See that they fit properly. Replace worn

sweat bands and hammocks with new ones. Hats kept in good condition may be the means of saving your life.

### Fatal Accidents to Employees and Their Families Outside the Mines, 1924 to 1934, Inclusive

A LIFE is a life, and if it be lost in or about the home, on the highway, whether at work or during leisure hours, the loss to the family and to society is just as severe as though the accident had occurred in the mines.

We are publishing this perhaps incomplete list of fatal accidents occurring to our fellow employees and members of their families, thirty-four in number, which occurred during off duty periods in the past eleven years. It will be observed that twenty-four fatalities, or seventy per cent of the total, are chargeable to automobile accidents. Mr. George Herd, Jr., of Winton, also unfortunately received serious permanent total disability in an automobile accident in 1931. During the year 1934, more than 36,000 deaths occurred from the use of the auto-

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Cause</i>
June, 1924	Chester Tynski	Winton	Electrocuted while flying kite
1925	Martin Calavage	Superior	Gun shot
May, 1925	Joe Strnad	Superior	Auto accident
July, 1925	Robert McClusky	Winton	Auto accident
July, 1925	Ben Andretta	Winton	Drowned in auto during cloudburst
October, 1925	Anton Smid	Cumberland	Self inflicted
November, 1925	Guy Moffitt	Rock Springs	Auto accident
November, 1925	John Ravilich	Rock Springs	Auto accident
November, 1925	Emil Kosonen	Cumberland	Auto accident
June, 1926	Jess Felin	Rock Springs	Auto accident
June, 1926	Mrs. Oscar Ojala	Cumberland	Self inflicted
October, 1926	Felix Toucher	Rock Springs	Carbon monoxide gas in garage
January, 1927	Tony Costifos	Reliance	Auto accident
November, 1927	Richard Stallings	Superior	Auto accident
March, 1928	Steve Malakis	Reliance	Auto accident
May, 1928	Richard Buston	Rock Springs	Auto accident
October, 1928	Vassolodies Kalcope	Reliance	Auto accident (daughter of employee)
June, 1929	Charles Durham	Rock Springs	Auto accident
June, 1929	Charles Wassung	Rock Springs	Auto accident
June, 1929	Mrs. Chas. Wassung	Rock Springs	Auto accident
September, 1929	Ralph Seddon	Winton	Auto accident
August, 1930	Mrs. Frank Aho	Hanna	} Auto struck by railroad train
August, 1930	Mrs. A. Hakkila	Hanna	
August, 1930	Arvid Hakkila	Hanna	} Carbon monoxide gas in garage
September, 1930	Ludwig Ruland	Superior	
May, 1931	Hercules Malakis	Reliance	Auto accident
February, 1932	Arthur Hiner	Superior	Coasting accident
April, 1933	Edward Bakka	Rock Springs	Auto accident
July, 1933	Leonard Lucas	Hanna	Drowned
October, 1933	Alexander Faddis	Superior	Auto accident
July, 1934	John Reese	Reliance	Drowned
July, 1934	James Sterling	Reliance	Drowned
July, 1934	Leonard Lucas	Hanna	Drowned
October, 1934	Alex Logan	Reliance	Thrown from horse
November, 1934	Albert Zeiher	Reliance	Auto accident

mobile, and more than 1,000,000 non-fatal accidents occurred from the same cause.

We plead for an accident prevention attitude of mind among our employes while in and about the mines, and with equal fervor we make the same plea for safer conduct when you are out in the sunlight or while driving at night.

### July Injuries

**PETE SKORUP**, *Austrian, age 60, pit car loader man, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 1.* Contused chest. Period of disability 15 days.

Pete was helping to push a loaded car out of his working place. He evidently was pulling one end alongside of the car and was squeezed between car and prop. Pete could have easily avoided this accident by working on the clearance side of track.

**ATTILIO PEDRI**, *Austrian, age 37, driller, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 3.* Laceration of two fingers and burn of thumb right hand, with laceration becoming infected. Period of disability 24 days.

While attempting to connect drill cable to line switch. Attilio grounded the cable lines to switch box, causing an arc that burned his thumb. After receiving this injury, he started to pick rock at a loading end and a piece of rock fell on the same hand, lacerating two fingers which became infected. Proper electrical connections will prevent burns and the shutting down of loading ends while picking rock from the pit car will prevent hand injuries. These accidents to Attilio were avoidable.

(Please turn to page 354)



## "C" Mine, Superior, Wins "Sentinels of Safety" for 1934

ABOUT two hundred men from "C" Mine, Superior, together with invited guests and members of the staff in the General Office and other districts of The Union Pacific Coal Company sat down to a splendid banquet at 6:30 P. M., Friday, August 23rd, in the Old Timers Building, Rock Springs, the occasion being the presentation of the "Sentinels of Safety" to the men of "C" Mine, who won this nation-wide trophy for the year 1934 on account of their splendid Safety performance.

"C" Mine is to be highly complimented on this honor, as this is a National Safety award, made by the Hercules Powder Company for outstanding work in Safety for bituminous coal mines of the United States. It will be remembered that "B" Mine, Superior, won it last year, and the winning of the trophy on two successive occasions by two mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Superior is a remarkable record.

Mr. I. N. Bayless, Assistant General Manager, officiated as Chairman, and made an excellent one, introducing the speakers and commenting on the Safety work. Mr. Bayless urged the other mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company represented at the banquet to emulate the example of Superior, stating this could not be done unless everyone worked unselfishly to promote the general Safety program.

The opening exercises were by McAuliffe's Kiltie Band, and the pipers and drummers, in their gay tartans, and with their stirring music, added much to the evening. An orchestra provided by Mr. James Sartoris, The Union Pacific Coal Company's band leader, furnished excellent music during the banquet. The ladies of the Baptist Woman's Society served an excellent dinner, and all were high in their praises of both the food and the service.

After Rev. Albin Gnidovec, Pastor of Saints Cyril and Methodius Roman Catholic Church, pronounced the invocation, and the dinner had been disposed of, Mr. Bayless introduced Mr. Theodore Marvin, Editor of The Explosives Engineer, organ of the Hercules Powder Company. Mr. Marvin gave a splendid address and reminded the audience that the trophy was awarded by competitive examina-

tion of the Safety work under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Mines, and, among other things, said:

"There are many achievements, many objectives, in sports and all activities of life, which people say can be done only once—not again. We are all familiar with the expression, 'they can't come back'—'they cannot repeat.' This is one instance where somebody came back in the stiffest, toughest campaign that men face today, in the achievement of Safety records, a repetition of what has been done a year previously. In other words, The Union Pacific Coal Company repeated—it came back. "C" Mine has done a mighty fine thing and we all realize that it took a lot of work and effort.

"I'm truly sorry your president, Mr. McAuliffe, is not here this evening, as your winning of this trophy means much to him—the saving of men's lives—the elimination of accidents. At this point, I'm going to read a message from Mr. John W. Finch, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines:

"On occasions of this nature when a coal mine is given national recognition for a notable performance in safety of operation an old timer like myself is likely to look into the past and to marvel at the much greater safety of operation of at least some of our mines, coal as well as metal, now as compared with the conditions which obtained when I first started to work in and around mines. The Union Pacific Coal Company today celebrates winning for the second time the Sentinels of Safety Trophy for bituminous coal mines. In the past year, 1934, "C" Mine produced more than 200,000 tons of coal with a single lost time injury. This is truly a remarkable performance but it is one which we are now inclined to expect from a mine of The Union Pacific Coal Company with its numerous certificates and other honors from national organizations for safety performance. You people here on the plains of Wyoming are pointing the way to mining people all over the United States towards operating coal mines with reasonable safety. You show that it can be done and your method is a convincing one, namely doing it."

"I want to point out that other companies have won these trophies in the past and have attempted to re-win them—they had been unfortunate in things over which they had no control—the men thought 'a Safety achievement once in their possession, they could rest



Mr. Theodore Marvin



### SENTINELS OF SAFETY

*Front and side view of the beautiful statue of mother and child, by Begni del Piatta, presented annually to the bituminous coal mine with the best safety record during the year.*

easy—we will get this thing next year without any effort,' but it couldn't be done that way.

"There are many places in which a worker cannot afford to be sloppy—the mine being one of them—and from the experience I have had in going through the various mines of the country, not only coal mines, but others, I want to tell you that there is a secret in winning trophies, and it is, in effect, 'not getting sloppy with your work.'

"I think a sign should be placed at the entrance of each mine, reading, 'All ye who enter here, think only about your work.'

"I am deeply appreciative of the fine work you men of "C" Mine have done which enables me to return here to present the 'Sentinels of Safety' trophy, and I trust you will

be able to keep it here for a long time. Allow me to extend my sincere congratulations to you, with the hope that you will repeat."

It will be remembered that Mr. Marvin was here a year ago, and assisted in the same capacity on the occasion of the presentation to "B" Mine, Superior.

At the close of his address, Mr. Marvin presented the trophy to Mr. George B. Pryde on behalf of the men of "C" Mine. Mr. Pryde thanked Mr. Marvin for coming a long distance to make the presentation and assured him that we hoped to have him with us a year from now. Mr. Pryde spoke in glowing terms of the record the Superior mines had made in Safety, especially in the face of the difficult physical conditions under which mining was prosecuted, and urged all who were present from other mines to emulate the fine Safety record of these mines. He also paid a tribute to the young men, stating that thirty per cent of the personnel of the Superior Mines was composed of young men hired during 1933 and 1934, and congratulated these young men on the splendid Safety spirit they had exhibited in making the record possible. He also quoted some figures showing the increase in production, stating that the necessity for increased production was growing in The Union Pacific Coal Company's mines, and talked of the improvements which are being made for this purpose, particularly at the Reliance mines.

Mr. Pryde extended the regrets of Mr. McAuliffe at his inability to be present, stating he hoped to the last minute it would be possible for Mr. McAuliffe to be here, but the press of other duties in Washington prevented him from doing so. He then read a telegram from Mr. McAuliffe, in which he extended hearty congratulations to the Superior boys on their splendid Safety record and the winning of the trophy, and expressed his deep regrets at being unable to be present.

It was hoped that Mr. Julian D. Conover, Secretary of the American Mining Congress, would be present, but other engagements prevented his being at the party. The following telegram was received from Mr. Conover, and was read at the meeting:

"Unfortunately I am the loser in that press of duty has prevented my meeting with you today to pay my respects to the men of the mines who have achieved a wonderful record in the protection of human life. May I also at this time tell you of the admiration that is held throughout the mining fields of this country for the splendid safety achievements of the men who produce the coal on The Union Pacific. I congratulate you and look forward to a future day when I may be able to join with you in a celebration of a still further advance in mine safety."

Mr. Bayless then called upon Mr. E. H. Denny, Supervising Engineer of the United States Bureau



of Mines, Denver, Colorado, to make presentation of the individual certificates which were presented to each employe in the working force at "C" Mine, on account of their winning the trophy.

Mr. Denny stated that it seemed to be getting to be a regular habit for him to come to witness the Superior mines win a First-Aid contest, the "Sentinels of Safety" trophy, or some other award along those lines. He pointed out that accidents will occur to the young or the experienced, and urged everyone to keep their minds on Safety and Accident Prevention in the mines, at the home, on the highway. He stated that Safety is one of the paramount duties of a Foreman, and that it was up to him to point out to the men the hazards they are likely to meet, and that it is the duty of the men to follow these instructions and suggestions.

Mr. Denny believed a great deal of credit was due to the Hercules Powder Company and other similar concerns for the enviable record in Safety they had achieved.

He spoke of the many mines, quarries, etc., which had participated in the National Safety Competition, and said that the work of the men of "C" Mine was a tribute of achievement.



*Certificate of Honor presented by the United States Bureau of Mines to each employe of "C" Mine, Superior, which won the Sentinels of Safety trophy.*

The Bureau of Mines had forwarded a Certificate of Honor for each employe, and it gave him great pleasure to present them to the Superintendent, Mr. Brown, who would later distribute them to the men.

Mr. George A. Brown, the Superintendent of the Superior mines, was then called upon for a short address, and he spoke in glowing terms of the fine spirit of cooperation he had always received from the Superior mines, in reviewing his service as a mine Foreman and Superintendent of these mines. He stated the winning of the trophy was due entirely to the fine, cooperative spirit and splendid Safety efforts of the mine workers in the mines.

Mr. Pete Butkovich spoke for the members of the "C" Mine personnel, and expressed his deep pleasure at the winning of the trophy, and thanked The Union Pacific Coal Company for entertaining them at the dinner.

The following are the men who worked in "C" Mine, Superior, during the period of the contest which resulted in the winning of the trophy:

William Wilkes, F. J. Stortz, A. M. Johnson, Clyde Rock, Clifford Anderson, Adam Flockhart, Thomas Whalen, John Ambas, Matt Arkle, John Andreich, Joe Arnoldi, John Anderson, Chris Baker, Dan Borcich, Mike Baro, T. E. Blackwell, Jim Brncic, Louis Buffo, W. A. Burke, Hyrum Blacker, Pete Butkovich, Oral Baillie, Mike Bara, Jr., David Bertagnolli, Edward Conzatti, Feliz Conzatti, Tom Croney, John Croney, Joe Cristanelli, Ed. F. Conzatti, Tom Croney, Jr., William Dieu, Bort Dalnodar, Thomas Duran, Anton Dolenc, Sr., Tony Dolence, Jr., Eligio Dalpiaz, D. Delpero, William Davis, Mike Evakick, John Figielek, W. S. Fox, George Fabian, John B. Gornik, Anton Gornik, Jr., John Gornik, George Georgelakis, Jerry Gacnik, Frank Genetti, F. L. Gordon, Paul Gorniak, D. B. Gilfillan, Joe Gornik, James Hudson, Walter Haag, George Horbach, Jake Hysell, Lawrence Hysell, Ed. Hanking, Mike Harbuck, Matt Iskra, Johan Jerasha, John Jurich, Louis Jerasha, Tony Jelaca, John Kmec, Eino Kinnunen, Emil Knudsen, Reino Korhonen, Nick Levar, John Lenarcich, Benjamin K. McLennan, W. W. Maki, Gust Murto, John Maritano, Adolph Magagna, Willard Mossop, Charles Murto, Frank Novak, Lawrence Pintor, John Pollari, John Pelch, Frank Prevedel, George Patrino, Andy Pecolar, John Porenta, Herman Prevedel, Gust Retrinos, Gio Rauzi, Joe Russ, Eric Rink, Mario Rizzi, Joe Rizzi, Mike Robinson, J. M. Ross, Ernest Robinson, Tom Riccardo, Lawrence Rock, Gaetano Rizzi, John Ropicky, Dan Susich, Erny Swanson, Frank Subic, Virgil Sebastian, Matt Sampi, Theodore Sampi, Fred Skerbinc, John Soltis, Virgil Stepp, Kenneth Sampi, Frank Swanson, John Tomich, George Tomich, Frank Toucher, John Tomich, Jr., Steve Uremovich, George Vallis, Wilbert Williams, Gus Wesen, Earl Williams, Sol Williams, Guardi Ward, Fred Welsh, William Woods.

*(Please turn to page 355)*

## Do You Believe in Safety Equipment?



This pair of goggles were worn by John Lewis, electrician at Winton. He was holding a cutter while cutting a trench in a concrete floor when a piece of concrete or rock struck the goggle breaking it instantly.

Result—No eye injury. Wear your goggles at all times while at work and wear them correctly.

### July Injuries

(Continued from page 350)

ROBERT DEMCH, *Austrian, age 54, loading-end man, Reliance No. 4 Mine, Section No. 3.* Contused leg. Period of disability undetermined.

Robert was pushing a car from under a loading end and allowed another car to roll down behind him, catching his leg between the bumpers of the two cars. Carelessness was the cause of this accident. Proper blocking of cars would have easily prevented this accident.

JOE JURICH, *Montenegrin, age 47, timberman, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 3.* Bruised right foot. Period of disability undetermined.

Joe was walking alongside of some piled timber in an entry when he stumbled against it, one crossbar rolling off the pile onto his foot. Proper piling of timber would have avoided this accident. Joe and his fellow worker should have taken time to see that this was done.

JOHN LENARCICH, *Austrian, age 44, prop puller, Superior "C" Mine, Section No. 6.* Fracture of left leg. Period of disability undetermined.

John, an experienced prop puller, was digging around the post or leg of an eight foot crossbar preparatory to pulling it when a piece of rock fell between the face of pillar and crossbar, loosening the bar and allowing other smaller pieces to fall. Before John could get in the "clear" some rock had fallen on his leg. Probably more precaution and alertness would have prevented this accident.

GEORGE HORBACK, *Austrian, age 53, machine runner, Superior "C" Mine, Section No. 1.* Contusion of right ankle. Period of disability undetermined.

George was tightening a bridle jack along a pan line that was in operation and got his right foot caught between the bridle strap and cutting machine. This accident to George could have resulted much more seriously and he is fortunate not to have had his ankle or foot severely crushed. Such accidents can easily be avoided, however, if a man will use just a little precaution.

JAMES HUDSON, *American, age 33, hoistman and motorman, Superior "C" Mine, Section No. 1.* Fracture of right leg. Period of disability 76 days.

An empty trip being lowered onto the main slope parting at eight entry was derailed. Hudson and two other workmen were putting the cars on track and switching out the wrecked ones, he doing most of the signalling by bell to the hoistman on the surface.

Hudson, being quite active and alert, had gone to the inside of curve to place a tie under wheels of one of the derailed cars, when the hoistman received a bell to pull trip. Hudson was caught between the derailed car and rib of curve. This accident could have easily resulted in a fatality, and Hudson is fortunate to have escaped so luckily. It is much safer to inform the hoistman by telephone about what has occurred after a wreck and pull trip on slow bells until the wreck is cleaned up. There evidently was more than one man ringing the bell line, causing the wrong signal to be given.

WILLIAM MOSSMAN, *American, age 48, faceman, Superior "E" Mine, Section 5.* Contusion on shin bone of left leg. Period of disability 53 days. William's partner, a machine runner, jerked a machine skid out from under some loose coal and hit him on the shin bone. Man's shin bone has very little padding over it and is easily injured. A good boot or leather leggings are a great protection and would have in this case prevented a lost-time injury.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, *American, age 26, loading end man, Superior "E" Mine, Section 4.* Fracture of collar bone and two ribs of left side. Period of disability 60 days.

William was standing alongside of track and pan line signalling motorman where to spot a trip of timber. Some timber had been piled too high on one car and hung up on the pan line at the loading end, derailing the car which struck him and threw him against a post set at the loading end. This accident was avoidable. Surface men should not put so much timber in the cars.

FRANK KONISHI, *Japanese, age 52, sprinkler and track cleaner, Hanna No. 4 Mine, Section No. 7.* Fatal. Marks the third fatality happening in the mines during 1935.



Frank Konishi, a good honest worker, was cleaning track along a rope haulage way that was on a curve stretch of track extending from a panel slope to an entry parting. He had been warned numerous times during the day by both Unit Foreman, motorman and rope rider to look out for moving trips. He apparently failed to hear or see a trip of six loaded cars being lowered onto a parting and two of the cars ran over his body, killing him instantly. All accidents resulting in fatalities are most deplorable for in most instances they are avoidable, this one being no exception. It takes proper training of each individual worker to prevent such occurrences as this one, and each man must be made to understand that chance taking is absolutely prohibited.

### It Has Been Done!

Mr. Harry Carroll, of Bergholz, Ohio, an employe of the Hanna Coal Company, was recently awarded a certificate of honor by the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, for having worked in coal mines for seventy-eight years without a lost-time accident. Mr. Carroll is a veteran of eighty-eight years, entering the mines as a boy of ten.

Mr. Francis Feehan of the U. S. Bureau of Mines was so impressed with Mr. Carroll's record that he wrote a poem of six stanzas, from which we quote:

"Unwearied worker with a strength sublime,  
Thy fruits of labor did most generously bestow,  
To all mankind from ceaseless work in mine.  
The richest life that man can undergo.

"Let fellow men thy wise example emulate.  
The hazards to life are all within control.  
With courage, wisdom, and safety go straight.  
For all may reach this self-same safety goal."

### "C" Mine, Superior, Wins Sentinels of Safety Trophy

(Continued from page 353)

Pio Zandron, Oreste Zueck, Lawrence Zajec, Frank Zambai, Rudolph Zarko, Sr., Rudolph Zarko, Jr., Philip Zagar, Guido Zueck.

The tables were decorated with flowers which Mr. Frank Franch very generously donated from his garden at Winton, and everyone commented on their beauty and fragrance.

"Did any of your ancestors do things to cause posterity to remember them?" asked the haughty woman.

"I reckon they did," replied Farmer Cornloss. "My grandfather put mortgages on this place that ain't paid off yet."

### Peter Christian Bunning

(Continued from page 346)

ashes, and like snow upon the desert's dusty face lights a little hour or two and is gone"—then, and then only, comes the quiet and hushed voice of love, and the quiet and hushed voice of friendship, and a longing for the companionship, which will greet us no more, and from far away we hear the angel voices, singing:

Rest, rest to the weary,  
Peace, peace to the soul.

"I say:

Rest, rest to the builder of Rock Springs.  
Peace, peace to the helper of the helpless.  
Rest, rest to the friend of the friendless.  
Peace, peace to him who was charitable

to all mankind.

"And from off the great divide, I hear the answer to my words:

"I have fought a good fight: I have finished my course; I have kept the faith,

"I greet the dawn, and not a setting sun."

Mr. Bunning leaves to mourn his passing one son, John Bunning; three daughters, Mrs. Joe Gras, Mrs. Hans Harmon and Mrs. John Zackovich, all of Rock Springs, and six grandchildren, Christian, Jack, Robert and Isabelle Bunning; Christopher Gras and Paul Zackovich. The entire community joins in extending deep sympathy to the family.



# Engineering Department

## The Rock Springs Uplift—A Potential Oil and Gas Structure<sup>x</sup>

*Data collected by C. E. SWANN*

ARTICLE NO. 17 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY  
PART NO. I

CONSIDERABLE prospecting for oil or gas has taken place within the area of the Rock Springs uplift or within Baxter Basin during the past few years. The geologic structure, however, has long been regarded by oil men as favorable for the accumulation of oil and gas. The preliminary surveys of this region made by the Government for the purpose of locating a practicable route for one of the transcontinental railroads culminated in the organization of the Fortieth Parallel Survey, which mapped the region along this route in 1876. The early work of King and his associates in that survey clearly indicated the favorable structure in the Rock Springs uplift. Upon the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad in this region, in 1868, active development of its mineral resources began. The work was, however, restricted almost entirely to coal, the output of which increased from 22,329 tons in 1869 to 2,969,601 tons in 1912. This area was rapidly converted into one of the most important coal-mining centers in the West, and the necessity for homes for thousands of miners and their families led to the building of small towns along the railroad line and the encouragement of agricultural pursuits wherever feasible. Although transportation facilities made access to the field easy, and an admirable view of the geologic structure favorable for the accumulation of oil and gas was furnished from the car windows of the passenger trains, no endeavor was made to find oil or gas within the area until 1900.

As early as 1888 Louis D. Ricketts, territorial geologist of Wyoming, stated in his annual report to the Governor that he understood that there were oil indications in the Eocene rocks along the Union Pacific Railroad, but that no oil springs had been developed in Sweetwater County.

Active prospecting for the purpose of discovering oil in the Rock Springs uplift was undertaken in 1900 by two companies, both of which partly tested the area in Baxter Basin a few miles east of the town of Rock Springs. Two wells were put down by George B. Harmon for the National Exploration & Drilling Company, which represented Belgian and American interests. One of these wells was located a short distance north of the Union Pacific Railroad track about half way between

Baxter and Salt Wells stations. This well is reported to have reached a depth of 2,300 feet and to have found some gas but no oil or water. The other well drilled by this company at Sixmile Spring, approximately 5 miles in a straight line southeast of Rock Springs. This well is reported to have been drilled to a depth of 2,400 feet, but it did not reach as low a stratigraphic horizon as the other well, which was started in beds approximately 2,000 feet lower in the geologic section. The Sixmile Spring well is reported to be 13 inches in diameter. It passed through water-bearing beds at depths of 30 and 90 feet and yielded a small showing of oil at 625 feet, which was probably obtained from beds near the top of the shale group exposed in Baxter Basin. Neither of these wells, however, has adequately tested the possibility of obtaining oil in the Baxter Basin anticline, and they do not vitiate the conclusion that the structure and geologic conditions here are favorable for the development of a large oil pool.

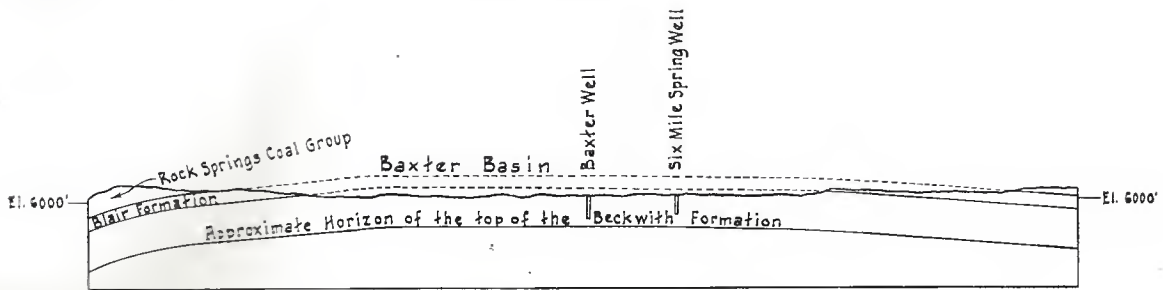
Several other wells were drilled about this time in Baxter Basin south of Biner Creek, in the bench lands between Baxter and Salt Wells stations, several miles southeast of the well near Baxter station mentioned above. It is reported that none of the wells in this vicinity were drilled as deep as the first well near Baxter station. The drill passed through nothing but shale similar to that exposed in the anticline south of Baxter station. According to reports, these wells encountered a little gas but no oil or water, and they are in every respect similar to the original well east of Baxter station. No oil was encountered in any of the early wells in Baxter Basin, and drilling was discontinued without having adequately tested the territory that had for 35 years been considered structurally favorable for the accumulation of an oil pool.

For several years this field remained dormant, but about 1912 considerable interest had again been shown by oil men and there has been more or less activity in the field since that time.

As many of the oil fields in central and southwestern Wyoming obtain notable quantities of oil from formations stratigraphically below the Baxter shale, it seems advisable to consider carefully the probable depth to these formations in the Rock Springs dome, where they are sealed beneath impervious rocks, but some of them are within reach of the drill. Any anticline or dome where the important oil-bearing formations of the Cretaceous or older rocks are closed beneath thick beds of shale in this part of Wyoming should be considered as a prospective oil field.

<sup>x</sup>Information from U. S. G. S. Bulletin No. 702.





Geologic Section across T. 19 N. thru Ranges 102 to 105 West

### STRUCTURE ROCK SPRINGS UPLIFT

The Rock Springs uplift lies north of the Uinta Range near its east end and east of Green River, and extends in a north-south direction approximately at right angles to the Uinta uplift. It consists of a huge dome of Cretaceous and Tertiary strata which rise in the midst of the nearly horizontal rocks of the Green River Basin and partly divides the southern portion of the basin into two smaller structural units, the Bridger Basin on the west and the Red Desert Basin on the east. The major axis of the dome is approximately 90 miles long between the extreme north and south limits. The central part of the dome over which beds below the Mesaverde formation crop out is only 40 miles long and 12 miles wide. The major axis lies nearer the west side of the dome as the beds along the west limb dip 10 to 20 degrees west and those on the east limb 5 to 10 degrees east. The minor axis is approximately 50 miles long and extends across the dome in a direction north of east and south of west, passing north of Aspen Mountain and through a point 4 miles north of Black Buttes, a station on the Union Pacific Railroad. This minor axis also divides the Red Desert Basin into two parts, the Great Divide Basin on the north end and the Washakie Basin on the south. The dips to the north and the south from this axis are low. Several small anticlines and synclines are superposed upon the main dome, but for the most part they are not important oil structures. Two of the largest of these cross folds occur near the south end of the dome and are more nearly parallel to the minor axis and to the trend of the Uinta uplift than they are to the major axis. The oldest beds exposed along the crest of the dome are of Montana age. They crop out in the vicinity of Baxter, a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, and extend for a distance of about 30 miles along the crest of the dome. The anticline plunges both to the north and to the south, so that the highest part of the dome is in the vicinity of Aspen Mountain.

Although at first glance this large dome appears to be perfectly regular and simple, a more careful study reveals many irregularities. It is, in fact, not a simple north-south fold, but one that has been warped and twisted both in a north-south and east-west direction, so that the course of its major axis varies from place to place. A short dis-

tance north of Aspen Mountain the major axis slightly changes its course and extends in a north-south line to Baxter station. There is, however, another axis of minor importance that extends in a northeast direction towards Salt Wells, which gives the northward-plunging fold a broad crest whose highest part lies along the major axis. Southward from Aspen Mountain the fold narrows somewhat and then plunges more rapidly toward the south. In the vicinity of the Brooks ranch, the crest of the major uplift is again divided into three folds whose axes extend in different directions. The general outline and attitude of the beds in the central part of the dome in which the Baxter shale is exposed suggests the contour of a man's right foot, whose heel is placed south of Jacobs's ranch, the large toe at the north end of Baxter Basin and the small toe at Salt Wells station, with the arch of the foot covering Aspen Mountain. The part of this fold that is the highest and therefore most favorable for the accumulation of oil lies in the vicinity of Aspen Mountain, and the area that should be drilled is represented in the man's foot by the position of the ankle.

The central part of the Rock Springs dome within the outcrop of the surrounding sandstone ridges of the Rock Springs coal group and the underlying shaly sandstone of the Blair formation is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide.

In the Rock Springs field, the rocks from which oil can be extracted are of two very distinct types, having a different distribution and geologic history. Oil can be obtained by distillation from the oil shale that is found in certain beds of the Green River formation of Tertiary age. The rocks containing these oil shale beds are distributed around the central area of the Rock Springs dome and form a part of the Tertiary table-lands and escarpments. Practically no attention has been given to these beds by oil prospectors and only one attempt has been made to extract oil from them in commercial quantities, at a small plant just west of Green River station.

*Article No 17, Part 2. The Rock Springs Uplift—a Potential Oil and Gas Structure.*

### THIS ONE A DEUTEROGAMIST

He: "What do you think of monogamy?"

She: "Well, personally, I prefer walnut or oak."

## 1935 Garden Contest

THE judging of gardens in the various mining districts was completed about the middle of August and those assigned to the task evidently had their hands full in the selection of winners.

Admirers of the beautiful should not fail to view these charming spots before the advent of "Jack Frost." The tender care in handling, the hours of toil expended in nurturing the flowers and vegetables, together with the climatic conditions in this high altitude, where one must consider the short growing season, all go to prove that to make one's place attractive much diligent work is required. The growing season was quite late in starting, but propitious rains assisted in developing things, with the valuable aid of "Old Sol."

Many of those successful in the 1935 contest were novices in this delightful avocation, and it will no doubt spur them on to greater achievements in the years to come; others, too, will strive to "brighten the corner where you are." Patience and persistence are requisite if one must reach the top rung.

The congratulations of the management are offered to those successful in winning the coveted

awards, and it is to be hoped their efforts will be recognized by others as an incentive to begin operations in another season.

### WINTON

Frank Franch was lucky in landing the first prize in the years 1933 and 1934, but Hans Madson's beauty spot shared first honors with him in 1935, the cash award being divided; Albert Gunther, second prize; Dan Gardner, third prize.

### SUPERIOR

Frank Koec won first prize this year, likewise in 1935: Dan Hendrich, second; Robert Applegate, third.

### ROCK SPRINGS

Eugene Paoli, 1407 Lowell Street, first; Matt Perkovich, 1227 North Street, second; and Mrs. Anna Dolence (widow), 1313 Tenth Street, third. Mrs. Dolence has received awards in years past, being third place winner in 1933 and 1934.

### DELIANCE

H. M. Albrecht first prize: George Snyder, second prize: John Holmes, third prize.



### ROCK SPRINGS WINNERS

Upper—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Paoli and daughter, first prize.

Left—Mrs. Matt Perkovich, second prize.

Right—Mrs. Anna Dolence, third prize. Left to right: Mrs. Dolence, her daughter Blanche, and her niece, Elsie Kobler.





- 1.—Frank Koec, first prize, Superior.
- 2.—Dan Hendrich and daughter, second prize, Superior.
- 3.—Robert Applegate, third prize, Superior.
- 4.—Frank Worsley and wife, first prize, Hanna.
- 5.—Mrs. Hugh Brindley and daughter, second prize, Hanna.

- 6.—Andy Pasonen and wife, third prize, Hanna.
- 7.—Lily pond at Franch home, Gene Franch standing at the pool. Tie for first prize, Winton.
- 8.—Hans Madsen, tie for first prize, Winton.
- 9.—Albert Gunther, second prize, Winton.
- 10.—Dan Gardner, third prize, Winton.





#### RELIANCE WINNERS

Upper—Mrs. H. M. Ainscough and son, Horace, first prize.

Left—Mr. and Mrs. George Snyder, second prize.

Right—Mr. and Mrs. John Holmes, third prize.

#### HANNA

Frank Worsley, first prize; Hugh Brindley, second prize; Andy Pasonen, third prize.

Thanks are due the Judges who acted in this contest, the writer being somewhat familiar with the efforts they had to put forth in selecting the winners, their task no light one.

### The Pony Express

**D**URING the month of August, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Pony Express was observed, mail being carried over the old trail by Boy Scouts from the different states. The present year also is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scouts of America.

It was planned originally to have Scouts ride the trail, delivering the mail to Washington, D. C., during the International Boy Scout Jamboree. On account of an infantile paralysis epidemic, this had to be called off, but the mail went through as originally planned. Stops were made at all stations with accompanying appropriate ceremonies.

At Ft. Bridger, one of the stations, fitting ceremonies were observed on the night of August 13th. The first rider started from Sacramento, California, the terminus of the original Pony Express route, and when Scout John Peart rode into Ft. Bridger carrying the mail, he was the 90th rider out from

Sacramento. As he pulled into this historic place, a crowd of approximately 2500 greeted him.

Closely following Scout Peart was the official car which accompanied the riders across the country. In this car were Major Arthur W. Proctor, Mr. W. H. Jackson and Dr. William F. Stookey of Salt Lake City.

Major Proctor is the personal representative of President Roosevelt, who was detailed by the President to accompany the riders and participate in the ceremonies at the different stations. Major Proctor is a member of the National Oregon Trail Association, with headquarters in New York City. He is an interesting talker, and gave a splendid address stressing American ideals, and the service that those men gave in the early days, the high ideals, courage and the fortitude they exhibited. He appealed for a continuation of the American ideals. He told many incidents in his experience in following the trail. He told vividly of one part of the trail where, on account of the ceremonies, they were one and one-half hours late in starting out, but, by riding at a terrific pace, they reached the next station on time, thus living up to the old slogan of the Pony Express, "The Mail must go through."

Mr. W. H. Jackson has had a memorable career. Coming to Ft. Bridger in 1854, as a boy, he worked in that station and other places in the west. Mr. Jackson is Field Secretary of the National Oregon



Trail Association. He was 93 years old the 7th of last April, and he has had experiences that few men have had. Having seen the Pony Express come through in 1860, he again stood in the same spot August 13th of this year, and, in a reminiscent vein, told some of his early experiences as a "bull-whacker" in the west as a boy, later joining the Hayden expedition of the United States Geological Survey in Southwestern Wyoming, afterwards going to Yellowstone Park and Colorado as official photographer. Mr. Jackson is hale and hearty, he is an interesting talker, his intellect is keen, and it was a privilege to listen to the very fine talk he made. Surely Mr. Jackson's life has been replete with varied experiences.

He was travelling in the official car, riding during the day and during a greater part of the night, attending ceremonies, and when they pulled into Ft. Bridger, he seemed in better shape physically than the other, younger members of the party.

Dr. Stookey, of Salt Lake City, who is also going the entire route in the official car, is the director of the Utah Trails Association, and he gave an excellent talk relating his experiences while travelling with the official car.

Present also was Mr. William Carter, son of Judge Carter. Mr. Carter was born in the Ft. Bridger station, and, while not in the old family home, as it burned down some years ago, he lives adjacent to the old Bridger station. Mr. Carter talked very interestingly of his early experiences. He stated that sometimes at the Fort there would be four or five companies of United States soldiers.

The very entertaining program which was carried through on the arrival of the rider and the official party had been arranged by Bishop J. I. Williams, of Evanston, former Scout Executive for the Rock Springs District. The program was a most inspiring one throughout. Accompanying Mr. Williams was the Glee Club of the reclamation works of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at Evanston, all male voices, who sang most entertainingly many of the old, familiar songs, led by Mr. Nielson.



*Pony Express Station, built 1860, by Judge W. A. Carter, Fort Bridger, Wyoming. Photo taken in 1931.*



*Left to right: "Mike" Maher, Green River; A. M. MacVicar (The Ford Co.); W. H. Jackson, New York City; Jos. S. Weppner, Rock Springs; Dr. William F. Stookey, Salt Lake City; Major Arthur W. Proctor, New York City.*

The ceremonies were presided over by Mr. Joseph S. Weppner, who is a member of the State Historical Land Mark Commission of the State of Wyoming. Mr. Weppner is quite active in work of this kind, and spends a great deal of his time attending meetings of the Land Mark Commission. He made a most excellent chairman.

During the ceremonies several interesting talks were made. Mr. George B. Pryde talked on the spirit of service and loyalty of the early Express riders, and the contribution they made to the settlement of the West, and drew a parallel between the Boy Scout riders, whose high ideals stand for Patriotism, Courage and Loyalty to the flag, and the Pony Express riders. Bishop Williams made a very interesting talk on the service that the early express riders rendered, and compared that with the service of the Boy Scouts today, stating that their creed also is one of service to the community and to the nation.

In the official party also there was Mr. Herady, representing the Western Union Telegraph Company. He gave a short talk, stating that the Western Union brought the first telegraph line through the West, and provided that service.

Chester Roberts, Scout Commissioner for the Rock Springs district, gave a short talk, stressing his appreciation at being present at the ceremonies.

The closing part of the program, led and arranged by Scout Master Easton, of Evanston, will live long in the memories of those who saw it. A large camp fire was burning, and all the Scouts and those interested in Scouting were invited to form a circle around the camp fire. A large Scout emblem was brought into the circle. Scout songs were sung and the Scout Oath was repeated in unison. Thereafter "Taps" was sounded, and the meeting dispersed.

This was a fitting climax to the ceremonies of the evening, and all adjourned to see the rider start eastward with the mail, and as Eagle Scout Harry Bodine, of Evanston, rode out of Ft. Bridger,

carrying the mail in emulation of the early riders, it was not difficult to imagine that beside him rode the spirit of the men who carried the mail so many years ago. The young riders typified, also, the spirit of Courage, Fortitude and Service.

The genial "Mike" Maher, of the State Highway Commission, was "out in front" piloting the way and keeping traffic clear.

The ceremonies on the 14th of August were held at Independence Rock, between Casper and Rawlins, and from there the riders travelled eastward, completing the riding of the trail from Sacramento, California, to St. Joe, Missouri.

A very informative article on the Pony Express may be found in The Union Pacific Coal Company's Employees' Magazine for the month of January, written by Mr. Eugene McAuliffe.

## Learning to Play the Bagpipes

From "THREE MEN IN A BOAT,"

by Jerome K. Jerome.

IT MUST be disheartening work learning a musical instrument. You would think that Society, for its own sake, would do all it could to assist a man to acquire the art of playing a musical instrument. But it doesn't!

I knew a young fellow once, who was studying to play the bagpipes, and you would be surprised at the amount of opposition he had to contend with. Why, not even from the members of his own family did he receive what you would call active encouragement. His father was dead against the business from the beginning, and spoke quite unfeelingly on the subject. My friend used to get up early in the morning to practice, but he had to give that plan up, because of his sister. She was somewhat religiously inclined, and she said it seemed such an awful thing to begin the day like that.

So he sat up at night instead, and played after the family had gone to bed, but that did not do, as it got the house such a bad name. People, going home late, would stop outside to listen, and then put it about all over the town, the next morning, that a fearful murder had been committed at Mr. Jefferson's the night before; and would describe how they had heard the victim's shrieks and the brutal oaths and curses of the murderer, followed by the prayer for mercy, and the last dying gurgle of the corpse.

So they left him practice in the daytime, in the back kitchen, with all the doors shut; but his more successful passages could generally be heard in the sitting-room, in spite of these precautions, and would affect his mother almost to tears.

She said it put her in mind of her poor father (he had been swallowed by a shark, poor man, while bathing off the coast of New Guinea—where the connection came in, she could not explain).

Then they knocked up a little place for him at the bottom of the garden, about a quarter of a

mile from the house, and made him take the machine down there when he wanted to work it; and sometimes a visitor would come to the house who knew nothing of the matter, and they would forget to tell him all about it, and caution him, and he would go out for a stroll round the garden and suddenly get within ear-shot of those bagpipes, without being prepared for it, or knowing what it was. If he were a man of strong mind, it only gave him fits: but a person of mere average intellect it usually sent mad.

There is, it must be confessed, something very sad about the early efforts of an amateur in bagpipes. I have felt that myself when listening to my young friend. They appear to be a trying instrument to perform upon. You have to get enough breath for the whole tune before you start—at least, so I gathered from watching Jefferson.

He would begin magnificently with a wild, full, come-to-the-battle sort of a note that quite roused you. But he would get more and more piano as he went on, and the last verse generally collapsed in the middle with a splutter and a hiss.

You want to be in good health to play the bagpipes.

Young Jefferson only learned to play one tune on those bagpipes, but I never heard any complaints about the insufficiency of his repertoire—none whatever. His tune was "The Campbells are Coming. Hooray, Hooray," as he said, though his father always told him it was "The Blue Bells of Scotland." Nobody seemed quite sure what it was exactly, but they all agreed that it sounded Scotch.

Strangers were allowed three guesses, and most of them guessed a different tune each time.

## Labor's Big Celebration

Organized Labor put on a huge celebration at Gilpin Field honoring Labor Day. The big event started August 31st and carried over the two succeeding days—a street parade with men and women marching; floats depicting various trades and industries; dancing on the pavement; free dances in public halls; free moving pictures for the children; ice cream and candy free to the youngsters upon one of the days mentioned; foot-races, bicycle sprints, and many other features too numerous to include in this brief item.

On Sunday and Monday, the usual rodeo was the principal attraction and the spacious field was packed with an enthusiastic crowd. A band of Indians from the Government reservations to the North was in attendance and kept the large crowd thrilled with feats of horsemanship, weird dances, etc.

Charles Bream, prominent in labor circles at Casper, and State Senator from Natrona County, was the speaker of the day.

"To bring national prosperity, we must spend. To fortify individual prosperity, we must save."

Now that's all straightened out.



## 112 Girls Participate in Scout Camp

### Newfork Lake Wyoming, July 21 to August 5, 1935

FOR several weeks prior to Camp opening, Council Leaders and Scouts were working out carefully made plans for the most successful camp enjoyed by Rock Springs District Scouts and Counselors. One hundred and twelve eager happy Scouts reached camp Sunday noon, July 21. The forest rang with laughter and shouts of care-free girls as they arranged the several cabins for a two weeks' sojourn in this, one of Wyoming's most enchanting scenic spots. Green River Lodge had been loaned by the owners for the housing made necessary by the large enrollment this year. This solved an otherwise difficult, if not impossible, situation for the Council. Twenty-one older girls and four Counselors made up this unit. It proved very successful.

Miss Hazel M. Chapman and Miss Alice V. Stroh, Camp Director and Swimming Instructor, respectively, proved fully capable of guiding all activities of camp. It was not an easy game to play, but became a most interesting one to all participating. The schedule was filled with just the necessary work and classes to make the recreational and hobby hours different and enjoyable. Much in the way of actual Scout advancement was gratifyingly carried through the weeks, and results were registered during the last evening's camp fire. Due to the carefully arranged schedule, efficient leadership in all features of Scouting, and the loyalty and enthusiasm of Scouts, this year's record is preeminently the most successful ever made. To Miss Chapman, whose sturdy ideals and thorough methods touched and influenced every Scout and Counselor, fullest measure of appreciation is expressed. She lived Scout principle without preaching it. She worked tirelessly, capably and successfully.

Miss Stroh, who is a Red Cross Life Saver and Examiner, was an ideal instructor. Her patience, careful personal influence, and her superior training and knowledge of water-front activities of all nature, was a reliable inspiration to every Scout under her supervision. The work accomplished pleases Counselors and Scouts alike. The Sunday Water Front Pageant was the first to be given in any camp, and proved very enjoyable and instructive to participants and guests alike.

In recognition of the fine spirit and unselfish leadership of these leaders, the Council with every Scout center represented, unanimously invited them to return for next year's camp. Then, in order that the Scouts themselves could voice their own wishes, they were given the opportunity to vote. The result was "LOUDLY" unanimous.

For the courtesy, well balanced and prepared meals, and for the tireless efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson, the Scouts also loudly voiced an invitation to return for 1936.

The Counselors and Scouts in the four units were crowded, but, being good Scouts all, no murmur was heard, and this fact inspires us to move toward more adequate quarters for future years. The spirit of progress was evident in the Camp Council meeting. Measures, very evident to all present, will be carefully discussed in interested groups throughout the District, and, no doubt, these plans will mature easily before another camp season is upon us.

A visit from Miss Marguerite Twohy, representing the National Girl Scout Staff, was a very bright spot in camp history. She was very cordially received by the Scouts, easily winning them by her sincere interest in them, and her own animated enthusiasm for Scouting generally.

She offered some helpful, constructive and most kind criticisms for camp. Many of them, of course, were for improved sanitary conditions and housing. These suggestions, coming from one who travels over the entire country, contacting councils, committees and Scout camp leaders, are of real value to our own Council, and were received in the spirit they were presented. We can profit materially by them.

It is utterly impossible to make an adequate report of this camp. There is no method known to the writer of placing upon a printed page the substantial, sincere, efficient efforts of Camp Director, Life Saver, Nurses, Unit Leaders, Handicraft Teachers, Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class Scout Instructors. All are the intangible values, and cannot be spoken, neither can one read them from this printed page. They can, and will, be lived, however in the lives of these 112 Girl Scouts who spent the two summer weeks in "God's Out-of-Doors" with women who, unselfishly and willingly, placed our Scouts and their happiness before them as a goal, and did not tire of the game, but won the game and were happy in the doing.

There are so many people, throughout the entire district and in the fourteen troops, who contributed to the success of this year's work, culminating in this unprecedented camp achievement, that it is impossible to thank each one personally, but in the days to come, in the new activities necessary to meet the growing demands of Scouting, there will be an ever present sense of appreciation and feeling of obligation to carry on to greater fields of interest, higher aims, and ultimate success, which is not growth in numbers, but genuine Scout Spirit which is the cornerstone of Scout Character Building. This, we do covet.

Dena Shiamanna, as records show, is the high ranking Scout in the district. She and Margaret Richardson were elected Honor Scouts for this year. The honor is evidently merited. We are lead-



- 1.—Colors, showing flag being raised by color guards.
- 2.—The 112 Scouts assembled as colors are raised. 7:10 A. M.
- 3.—Morning gathering of our 112 Scouts in the 1935 camp.

4.—Sunday's water front pageant.

- 5.—1935 camp counselors, handy man and cook.
- 6.—Water front game. Newfork Lake. Swimming activity.

ing out to the Golden Eaglet Scout, and there are many Scouts deserving this honor.

Miss Twohy, Miss Chapman and Miss Strohm, while in Newfork Lake Camp, expressed their pleasure, and were generous in praise of the beauty of the camp. "Barring the snow-capped mountains," Miss Chapman said, "Newfork Lake is not surpassed by Lake Louise." So, to those to whom we owe this beautiful lake-side camp, we again voice gratitude.

Someone said, "The successes of today are but the stepping stones of tomorrow's achievements." This being true, there is much to be planned and achieved. There are many opportunities just ahead. There are many worth-while Scout movements scheduled. The Regional Conference coming to us in May will be a high light in the Scout year. Five states will be represented here, and the women coming from these states will be real Scouts in manner and spirit. It is the desire of the Council to have our Scouts meet these leaders from Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. Plans for such a gathering have already been voiced.

To everyone who has contributed toward the success of the year and camp, I wish personally to extend thanks. To The Union Pacific Coal Company, there is, indeed, unlimited service, for which

we are grateful. This service, rendered freely and courteously as it is, places an obligation upon every recipient to carry on in the most constructive manner possible. I am certain this will be the aim of the Rock Springs District Girl Scout Council for 1936, and the years to follow.

### An Autumn Song

There is something in the Autumn that is native  
to my blood,  
Touch of manner, hint of mood;  
And my heart is like a rhyme.  
With the yellow and the purple and the crimson  
keeping time.

The scarlet of the maples can shake me like a cry  
Of bugles going by.  
And my lonely spirit thrills  
To see the frosty asters like smoke upon the hills.

There is something in October sets the gipsy blood  
astir;  
We must follow her,  
When from every hill aflame  
She calls and calls each vagabond by name.

—BLISS CARMAN.



## Sweetwater District Annual Boy Scout Camp at Newfork Lake

**E**ARLY on the morning of July 7th, ninety-four Boy Scouts from Sweetwater County gathered at the Methodist Church, Rock Springs, to embark for a two weeks' outing (the largest ever held) at Newfork Lake, Sublette County.

The boys started to arrive in camp about 8:30 A. M., and it was a real treat to those attending for the first time because the camp was much more beautiful this year than it has been for some period. Due to the heavy snow falls last winter and plenty of rain this spring, the trees took on new life as well as the grass and bushes.

The personnel of the camp was as follows: Chester M. Roberts, Camp Director; William R. Lee, Assistant Camp Director and Athletic Director; Alfred Leslie, Scoutmaster Troop 165, Superior; Harold Morgan, Scoutmaster Troop 164, Winton; and Frank Rosendale, Assistant Scoutmaster Troop 168, Rock Springs. Mr. and Mrs. James Brawley, Jr., supplied the well-cooked food for the immense appetites of the boys.

Each boy was placed on his honor as a Scout to carry out camp Rules and Regulations, and, with very few exceptions, this was done satisfactorily.

The daily program was as follows:

- 6:30 A. M. Reveille.
- 6:45 A. M. Flag Raising.
- 6:55-7:15 A. M. Air bedding and get ready for breakfast.
- 7:15 A. M. Breakfast.
- 7:45-9:30 A. M. Clean camp and cabins and prepare for cabin inspection.
- 9:30 A. M. Cabin inspection.
- 10:00-12:00 A. M. Games for all Scouts and swimming for Juniors.
- 12:00-12:15 P. M. Get ready for lunch.
- 12:15 P. M. Lunch.
- 1:00-4:00 P. M. Scout Instruction and rest period.
- 4:00-5:30 P. M. Swimming.
- 5:30-6:00 P. M. Get ready for dinner.
- 6:00 P. M. Dinner.
- 7:00 P. M. Canteen.
- 7:30-9:00 P. M. Camp fire.
- 9:30 P. M. Taps.

Eighteen boys, accompanied by Assistant Scoutmaster Frank Rosendale, went on an overnight hike to Willow Creek Ranger Station. A large number of the boys took advantage of this opportunity to pass their fourteen mile hike test.

A number of short hikes through the forest were taken by the smaller boys, accompanied by their leaders.

Fourteen boys who could not swim when they entered camp, were fairly good swimmers at the

end of the outing. Twenty-four boys passed swimming tests, which is the largest number of any previous year.

To get an idea how the games, hikes and swimming affected the boys' appetites, one has only to recall the number of hot cakes they ate at breakfast—an average of nine apiece, or between eight hundred and one thousand every time they were served. Most of the boys gained weight, which was very gratifying.

Many improvements were added to make the camp more sanitary, convenient and safe. The fire hazard was reduced to a minimum by the added improvements to the lighting and pumping system.

A telephone was installed for emergency use, but fortunately it was not needed for that purpose.

On Saturday night, July 20, the boys were given a treat of fifteen gallons of ice cream, after which a Court of Honor took place on the beach.

A very impressive Tenderfoot "Torch" Ceremony was held at which time twelve Scouts started to climb in Scouting. They were as follows:

Tenderfoot: Troop 168: Francis Conner, Bennie Butler. Troop 164: William Delaney, Melvin Groutage, Russ Slaughter. Troop 165: Nie Mettam, Frank Cross. Troop 169: Ray Carlson, Paul Putz, Edward Jerb. Troop 176: Mike Sumack, Warren Buckles.

Second Class badges were awarded to Takashi Hattori, Troop 176, and Bill Tate, Troop 164.

First Class badges were awarded to Bill Palmer, Bob Taylor, Troop 168, and George Brown, Jr., Troop 165.

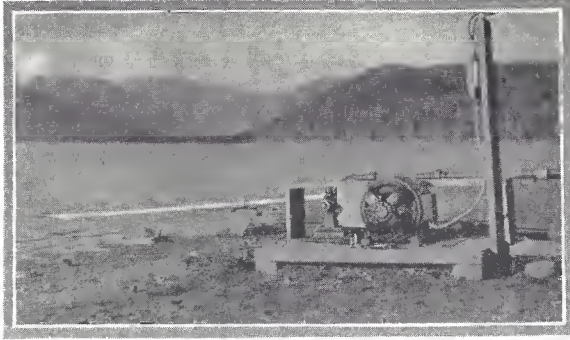
Wallace Chambers and Jack Breihan, Troop 168, received their Star Badges.

A Life Badge was awarded to Paul Yedinak, Troop 169.

The following Scouts received Merit Badges: Wallace Chambers. Public Health and Signaling; Jack Breihan. Swimming. Carpentry. Public Health and Pathfinding; Paul Yedinak. Swimming, Safety, Physical Development. Leathercraft and Public



*Power Plant, Newfork Lake Scout Camp.*



*Water Pump, Newfork Lake Scout Camp.*

Health; Louis LaSalle, Carpentry and Wood Work; Orme Kilburn, Personal Health, Wood Work and Carpentry; James Spence, Personal Health and Wood Carving; Yutaka Hattori, Handicraft, Firemanship and Personal Health; Wallace Dupape, Music and Bookbinding; Bert Larsen, Safety; Henry Dupape, Personal Health; Hale Law, Swimming.

After a number of musical selections were rendered by individual Scouts and Scouters, Scout Benediction was said. The boys gathered in the dining hall, where they were served 140 pounds of ice-cold watermelon. Then they retired to their cabins for a good night's rest.

The boys went home the next morning feeling better physically, mentally and morally, and their only wish was that the camp could last longer.

The Camp Committee wishes to thank the members of The American Legion, The Union Pacific Coal Company, the Sweetwater County Commissioners, the Mountain Fuel Supply Company, and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company for their contributions toward making the 1935 camp a success.

## Ye Old Timers

### Correction

Anent the group photo on page 311 of our August issue, Mr. John Dunmire (No. 14), is alive and residing at 601 Pennsylvania St., Denver. Mr. John L. Dykes informed ye Editor he had a greeting card from him last Christmas. Mr. Dunmire was not in robust health at that time but we are glad to class him in the land of the living and hope he has many more years ahead of him.

### Former Tono Residents Meet

Former residents of Tono, numbering well over the 500 mark, gathered at Offut Lake, Sunday, August 11th, in observance of the First Reunion, practically every county in the state west of the

Cascades represented by a former employe-resident.

Officers elected: John Hudson, President; Henry Warren, Vice-President; W. H. Martina, Secretary-Treasurer.

Soft ball was the chief pastime of those able to participate within reasonable movements of grace, or otherwise, after the customary over-indulgence in fried chicken and kindred trimmings.

### Obituaries

#### FRANK TAKAGU KONISHI

Frank Takagu Konishi, Japanese, 52 years of age, employed as Sprinkler in Mine No. 4, Hanna, was instantly killed on the afternoon of July 30th when struck by a loaded trip. Frank leaves to mourn his sad taking off his widow and one child of six years. Mr. Konishi entered our employ at Hanna in December, 1909, and was a member of the Old Timers Association with 26 years of service; he was born in Japan, June 15, 1883.

Funeral services were held August 1st at the M. E. Church, with interment in the local cemetery.

#### JOHN CORAZZA

There died at the family home, 1007 Clark Street, Rock Springs, on July 24th, John Corazza, after a lingering illness. He was a native of Brez, Tyrol, Italy, birth date June 24th, 1888. Surviving are his widow and small son; one brother (Peter) and three sisters (Mrs. Edith Visintainer and Mrs. Mary Prevedel, all of this city, and Mrs. Virginia Dorigotti, of Preston, Idaho). The funeral was held from the South Side Catholic Church on July 27.

John was a member of the Old Timers Association, having first been employed here in 1907. The sympathy of the community goes out to those bereft.

Mr. Corazza first entered our employ in November, 1907, old No. 7 Mine, and later was engaged in Mines 8 and 10, his last occupation being Inside Hoist Engineer in No. 8. Due to ill health, he was compelled to relinquish work in December, 1930, being retired on a pension in 1933.

#### MRS. LUCIZA KALAN

Mrs. Luciza Kalan, wife of Gregor Kalan, an employe at our Reliance Mine, died August 8th, at the family residence. Funeral service was held at the North Side Catholic Church, August 11th, Rev. Albin Gnidovec officiating, interment in St. Joseph Cemetery here. Her husband, three sons and three daughters survive.

Mr. Kalan is one of our Old Timers, having been in the service at Reliance since 1912. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved family.

"Shouldn't think you would let your wife drive the car downtown alone. She doesn't know the traffic regulations, does she?"

"No, but she's young and good looking."



## A Well Caught Fish

THE following story was published by an English author in 1889. Thirty-six years and six thousand miles separate the scene of the story, the gallant flock of liars that claimed to have caught the trout, and the lakes abounding in fish that are sprinkled through the Jackson Hole, the Tetons, and Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming.

We especially commend the story to Matt Medill, Dr. Breihan, Lon Mitchell, and certain other Rock Springs fishermen, who are just now inclined to unleash their fish catching imaginations.

"George and I—I don't know what had become of Harris: he had gone out and had a shave, early in the afternoon, and had then come back and spent full forty minutes in pipe-claying his shoes, we had not seen him since—George and I, therefore, and the dog, left to ourselves, went for a walk to Wallingford on the second evening, and, coming home, we called in at a little river-side inn, for a rest, and other things.

"We went into the parlor and sat down. There was an old fellow there, smoking a long clay pipe, and we naturally began chatting.

"He told us that it had been a fine day today, and we told him that it had been a fine day yesterday, and then we all told each other that we thought it would be a fine day tomorrow; and George said the crops seemed to be coming up nicely.

"After that it came out, somehow or other, that we were strangers in the neighborhood, and that we were going away the next morning.

"Then a pause ensued in the conversation, during which our eyes wandered round the room. They finally rested upon a dusty old glass case, fixed very high up above the chimney-piece, and containing a trout. It rather fascinated me, that trout: it was such a monstrous fish. In fact, at first glance I thought it was a cod.

"Ah!" said the old gentleman, following the direction of my gaze, "fine fellow that, ain't he?"

"Quite uncommon," I murmured; and George asked the old man how much he thought it weighed.

"Eighteen pounds six ounces," said our friend, rising and taking down his coat. "Yes," he continued, "it wur sixteen years ago, come the third o' next month, that I landed him. I caught him just below the bridge with a minnow. They told me he wur in the river, and I said I'd have him, and so I did. You don't see many fish that size about here now, I'm thinking. Good-night, gentlemen, good-night."

"And out he went, and left us alone.

"We could not take our eyes off the fish after that. It really was a remarkably fine fish. We were still looking at it when the local carrier, who had just stopped at the inn, came to the door of the room with a pot of beer in his hand, and he also looked at the fish.

"Good-sized trout that," said George, turning round to him.

"Ah! You may well say that, sir," replied the man; and then, after a pull at his beer, he added: "Maybe you wasn't here, sir, when that fish was caught?"

"No," we told him. We were strangers in the neighborhood.

"Ah!" said the carrier, "then, of course, how should you? It was nearly five years ago that I caught that trout."

"Oh! was it you who caught it, then?" said I.

"Yes, sir," replied the genial old fellow. "I caught him just below the lock—leastways, what was the lock then—one Friday afternoon; and the remarkable thing about it is that I caught him with a fly. I'd gone out pike-fishing, bless you, never thinking of a trout, and when I saw that whopper at the end of my line, blest if it didn't quite take me aback. Well, you see, he weighed twenty-six pounds. Good-night, gentlemen, good-night."

"Five minutes afterward a third man came in, and described how he had caught it early one morning, with bleak; and then he left, and a stolid, solemn looking, middle-aged individual came in, and sat down over by the window.

"None of us spoke for awhile; but at length George turned to the newcomer and said:

"I beg your pardon, I hope you will forgive the liberty that we—perfect strangers in the neighborhood—are taking, but my friend and myself would be so much obliged if you would tell us how you caught that trout up there."

"Why, who told you I caught that trout?" was the surprised query.

"We said that nobody had told us so, but somehow or other we felt instinctively that it was he who had done it.

"Well, it's a most remarkable thing—most remarkable," answered the stolid stranger, laughing, "because as a matter of fact, you are quite right. I did catch it. But fancy your guessing it like that. Dear me, it's really a most remarkable thing."

"And then he went on, and told us it had taken him half an hour to land it, and how it had broken his rod. He said he had weighed it carefully when he reached home, and it had turned the scale at thirty-four pounds.

"He went in his turn, and when he was gone, the landlord came in to us. We told him the various histories we had heard about his trout, and he was immensely amused, and we all laughed very heartily.

"Fancy Jim Bates and Joe Muggles and Mr. Jones and old Billy Maunders all telling you that they had caught it. Ha! ha! ha! Well, that is good," said the honest old fellow, laughing heartily. "Yes, they are the sort to give it to me, to put up in my parlor, if they had caught it, they are! Ha! ha! ha!"

"And then he told us that real history of the fish. It seemed that he had caught it himself, years ago, when he was quite a lad; not by any art or

skill, but by that unaccountable luck that appears to always wait upon a boy when he plays the wag from school, and goes out fishing on a sunny afternoon, with a bit of string tied on the end of a tree.

"He said that bringing home that trout had saved him from a whacking, and that even his schoolmaster had said it was worth the rule of three and practice put together.

"He was called out of the room at that point, and George and I again turned our gaze upon the fish.

"It really was a most astonishing trout. The more we looked at it, the more we marvelled at it. It excited George so much that he climbed up on the back of a chair to get a better view of it.

"And then the chair slipped, and George clutched wildly at the trout-case to save himself, and down it came with a crash, George and the chair on top of it.

"You haven't injured the fish, have you?" I cried in alarm, rushing up.

"I hope not," said George, rising cautiously and looking about.

"But he had. That trout lay shattered into a thousand fragments—I say a thousand, but they may have only been nine hundred. I did not count them.

"We thought it strange and unaccountable that a stuffed trout should break up into little pieces like that.

"And so it would have been strange and unaccountable, if it had been a stuffed trout, but it was not.

"That trout was plaster of Paris."

## Coal Here, There and Everywhere

For each ton of Anthracite coal sold, it is claimed ten to twenty tons of water must be pumped from the mines—a daily average of about eight hundred million gallons.

The reserves of Bituminous coal in the United States, according to Government bulletin "Mineral Resources of the United States," within three thousand feet of the surface of the ground is in excess of 3,500,000,000 net tons.

The estimated world total of unmined coal in the ground is 7.8 trillion metric tons. Included therein are: Lignite, 939,584,500,000 tons; Semi-Bituminous 56,570,000,000 tons; Anthracite, 21,853,100,000 tons; so reports the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Dr. Charles K. Leith, University of Wisconsin Geologist, in a recent talk at Minneapolis, warned the American Association for the Advancement of Science that America soon would be scraping the bottom of the barrel for some classes of indispensable mineral supplies. He stated that there was enough coal of all grades to last 4,000 years, but really good coal, in readily accessible places, will not feed American furnaces for more than two centuries. Further, he remarked, "in 1812 the country

used no coal—today it uses five tons per capita, and the waste per capita is more than three tons."

Colorado's coal production for the first six months of the year was 2,172,163 tons, an increase over the corresponding period last year of 429,681 tons, according to an item from the state coal mine inspection department. The average number of men employed was 7,721 per day. Routt county showed the largest increase, producing 353,681 tons during the six months, an increase of 112,861.

The U. S. Geological Survey, in a recent statement, announced that the mineral production of Alaska for 1934 was valued at \$16,721,000, and that coal was the second product, its value last year being \$451,000.

The "Mammoth Vein" of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co. (Anthracite) is many miles long, and, in the areas now being developed, averages 50 feet in thickness. The lowest part of this vein is 400 feet below sea level. Its operations thus far have continued to only 150 feet below sea level, the lowest point being the 8th level in its Coaldale mine, 1,232 feet below the surface.

In the Coaldale mine above referred to is the petrified trunk of a tree three feet in diameter, the texture of the bark still plainly visible through the ages which have passed since it last saw the sun, the tree being 893 feet underground, mute evidence of the almost incalculable age of the Anthracite deposits.

Making coal give off heat without burning it, sounds like black magic; but it is done, and is explained by the fact that dark colors absorb heat from the sun more readily than do light ones and therefore radiate more heat. And what useful purpose does this serve? Russian farmers are said to speed up the maturing of their cotton crops by a month and more by spreading a thin layer of coal dust over their fields, using about 100 pounds to the acre. In the daytime it stores up heat in the underlying ground, thus making for a higher average temperature not only during the hours of night but during the entire growing season.

## Clasp of Hand

For this is my kingdom: My peace with my neighbor,

The clasp of a hand or the warmth of a smile,  
The sweetness of toil as the fruit of my labor—

The glad joy of living and working the while;  
The birds and the flowers, and the blue skies  
above me.

The green of the meadows, the gold of the grain;  
A song in the evening, a dear heart to love me—  
And just enough pleasure to balance the pain.

—Author Unknown.



# » » Of Interest to Women « «

## Choice Recipes

### DEVILED EGGS

(Good for Picnics, too.)

Eight hard-cooked eggs, 3 tablespoons salad dressing, 1 tablespoon chopped sweet pickles, 1 tablespoon chopped olives, 1 tablespoon catsup,  $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon salt.

Cut eggs in halves lengthwise. Remove and mash yolks. Add rest of ingredients, mixing with fork. Roughly refill egg white cases. Sprinkle with paprika and chill. Arrange on serving platter and garnish.

### SUPPER EGG AND SPINACH SURPRISE

Hard cook six eggs, bring out the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of spinach you had left over from last night's supper, and from somewhere or other produce six slices of hot cooked tongue or sliced ham, or sliced chicken. One and one-half cups hot medium white sauce will also be needed.

While eggs are still hot after having been boiled for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, cut slice from one end just big enough to let yolk slip out, fill empty hole with strained spinach, lay eggs on hot platter, cover each egg with slice of ham, tongue or chicken, pour over hot white sauce, and over all, sift the egg yolks pressed through sieve. Sprinkle with paprika and garnish generously with sprigs of parsley. Serve hot.

### DRESSING FOR FRUIT SALAD

One-quarter cup each of pineapple juice, lemon juice and sugar. Bring to a boil. Add 4 egg yolks or two whole eggs, well beaten, and stir gently until it is thick. Cool.

Just before using mix with an equal quantity of whipped cream. Put a heaping tablespoonful on each plate of salad. An especially delicious combination is made by placing on the lettuce leaf a slice of pineapple, on this a half pear—cooked is better than fresh—and on this a mound of the dressing.

### PREPARING BRUSSELS SPROUTS

With a sharp knife remove outer wilted leaves and part of cores of sprouts. Wash thoroughly in cold water and soak 15 minutes in four cups cold water and two teaspoons salt. Steam or boil the sprouts until tender when tested with fork. This usually requires about 20 minutes. Be careful not to overcook them.

BUTTER DOUBLE BOILER and put into it a small piece of butter. Beat an egg well, add  $2\frac{1}{2}$  table-

spoonfuls of milk, and pepper and salt to taste. Pour mixture into the boiler and cook for 15 minutes. Then break up with a fork and serve in heaps on buttered toast. This method of scrambling eggs saves time, as the eggs need not be watched, and there is no chance of burning the pan or of letting the eggs get watery.

## Household Hints

### FROM IRON TO HANGER

Have coat hangers downstairs on ironing day so that the freshly ironed dress or blouse may be slipped on them as soon as they are ironed. They will be absolutely free from wrinkles if this is done.

### THE SHABBY BAG

If you think your overnight bag too shabby for the trip, give it a coat of liquid shoe polish before you purchase a new one. You will be amazed at the difference it will make. Maybe two coats will be required, if the bag has been neglected.

### A CHANGE IN COLORS

The lingerie must be tinted occasionally to preserve the dainty appearance. A faded blue garment will tint a delicate orchid with the aid of pink dye. A pale yellow will shade into a delicate green if dipped in blue dye and a pink dye will shade the yellow into a lovely melon or shell pink. Use small quantities of dye for these pastel shades.

### IT'S THE BRUSH MAN AGAIN

No doubt every housewife in the country has been given a vegetable brush by some enterprising brush company during the last few months. If you should happen to have two of them, use one for scrubbing soiled neckbands, collars and cuffs of shirts. They get the stains and dirt out in no time at all and are so much easier on the material than hard rubbing on a board.

### THE LOWLY PRUNE

Prunes are splendid for the person suffering from constipation, as they act as a mild laxative. They are also strength-giving, as they are full of iron. They should be cooked thoroughly and eaten liberally.

### QUICKER WORK

One housewife cuts the bread for toast the night before and puts it in the toasting rack until morning. It dries out just enough by morning to toast

quickly and nicely. Time is gained at this hurried meal.

#### WASH DAY IN THE DOLLHOUSE

One mother gives her small daughter a cake of paraffin to use instead of soap when she plays "wash day." It saves the soap and can do no harm to the thing washed.

#### WASHABLE

If your kitchen and bathroom walls are papered make sure they are covered with a washable glazed paper. It is almost as effective as real tile, can be washed and is very durable.

#### THE CHILD'S HOMEWORK

It is wise to hear the youngster's lessons each night, even if he does not have actual homework. The review will be a help on the morrow, and so often some forgotten homework is mysteriously brought to light, after all.

### Women's Activities

Miss Bertha O. Sherfy, who is in charge of the redemption division of the United States Treasury in Washington, D. C., supervises workers who handle many millions of dollars each year. Their work is to check the amount and serial numbers of worn-out, torn, burned or otherwise mutilated bills, and see to it that an equal amount of new money is printed and placed in circulation.

Three prominent women, whose names are kept secret, dictate who's who in social circles in Washington, D. C. Their decisions go into the "Social List of Washington, D. C.," edited by Helen Ray Hagner, for years a well known social secretary and dictator.

Miss Emma Lange has the distinction of being the first woman trust officer of a bank in the United States. She is with the Bank of Montclair, in New Jersey. She has been a member of the Association of Bank Women six years.

After cooking 50 million meals at St. Giles' hospital in London, England, Miss Eliza Crannis has retired. Throughout the forty years of preparing food she has never had a meal late for a patient.

Anne Leckie, postmistress in Bushlyvie, Scotland, has exhibited her spare time knitting at competitions all over Scotland. In eight years she has collected nearly 200 prizes.

Miss Elsie M. Lawler has been superintendent of nurses and principal of the nurses' training school at the Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore, Md., for twenty-five years. She is said to have played a

very important part in elevating the standards of nursing and nursing education throughout the United States.

Misses Dorothy and Florence Carlson, 21-year-old twins of New York, are perhaps the heaviest two sisters in the world, their combined weight being 1,146 pounds.

Dorothy George, a painter, and Jean Nutter Oliver, artist and author, are the first two women ever to be admitted to membership in the 78-year-old Boston Art club.

The only woman member of a brokerage firm on Wall street, in New York City, is Miss Ethel Mercereau.

Lady Louise Montague, younger daughter of the Duke of Manchester of England, recently qualified for her pilot's license in blind flying.

### Statistical Nurse

Mother wanted to spend Saturday afternoon shopping, and Father—a statistician—reluctantly agreed to abandon his golf and spend the afternoon with their three small and energetic children.

When Mother returned, Father handed her this:

Dried tears—9 times.

Tied shoes—13 times.

Served water—18 times.

Toy balloons purchased—3 per child.

Average life of balloon—12 seconds.

Cautioned children not to cross street—21 times.

Children insisted on crossing street—21 times.

Number of Saturdays Father will do this again—0 times.

### Art Before Abraham

The pre-Abrahamite art of Ur of the Chaldees takes us back forty-five centuries. Abraham was probably born in Ur about 2,000 B. C., and the first example of archaic Sumerian art has recently been acquired by the British Museum.

This is an agate amulet in the form of a frog, which dates 500 years earlier. It is a new discovery so far as its period is concerned, showing astonishing ingenuity and delicacy of workmanship. It was produced in that remote age by rubbing grooves in the hard stone with crushed quartz or corundum, and the white grain of the stone has been skilfully used to shade the body and to form eyes and hands. It is, in short, a specimen of delicate sculpture which could not be excelled even if equalled today, and goes to show that civilization in Western Asia had reached a high pitch long ages before the history of the Hebrews is reputed to have begun.



# » » » Our Young Women « « «

## Style Fads and Fancies

FOR Autumn, the coat dress will carry on, some to be distinctly flared, others that favor the slimmer silhouette: these for all ages.

Changeable taffetas, velvets and metals for blouses are strongly in the lime-light for dinner dances, the cocktail hour, etc.

The fur cape through the fall and winter seasons will be much in evidence. Swagger coat silhouettes, for formal or informal occasions, in shorter lengths to show a good portion of the skirt of the dress worn, are being displayed by prominent eastern furriers. Some will have full sleeves, others fulness below the elbows or just under the arm holes.

Swagger coats will vary from boxy to full-back types, some with shallow fitted back yokes and fulness below.

The mannish topcoat in tweeds and camel's hair made by men's wear tailors at moderate prices are being offered in New York, velvet collars and revers, smaller peaked lapels, and the manufacturers expect a big sale.

Necklines on new fall frocks are still to be high, if one is to judge what is seen at the openings in eastern markets. Buyers from all points are now in St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York making their selections.

Suits will be swagger and semi-fitted, coats 3/4 and full length. Fur trimmed collars and untrimmed styles, both will be popular. Colors—combinations of black and wine—brown and tan—black and blue—green, wines, rustic greens, etc.

## HATS FOR MILADY

Forward shovel brims, mostly turned up in back, shallow crowns, are preferential. Oversize velvet Florentine berets are prominently displayed in the show windows of big eastern stores.

## NECKWEAR

Lustrous satins, fancy taffetas and moires, plenty of frills, bows, etc., with white the most popular.

## GLOVES

Though suede gloves lead, the fabric glove still has an important place in hand fashions. It all de-

pends on which of the accessories is to be starred.

The general Paris rule for gloves is that they shall match one other accessory. Antelope gloves will echo a belt or bag—rarely both. Or gloves and shoes may choose to join forces in opposition to the other accessories.

## HOSIERY

In new lines of stockings, pastel shades are in the lead—think of it! sheer pink chiffon with your black street costume—pale pink and a slightly deeper rose tone are also much favored. A demand has, too, appeared for pale blues to be worn with white and pastel summer costumes. Chamois yellow for wear with white linen suits and yellow accessories also have a good sale.

## Keep Clean

AN OUTSTANDING achievement of this age is the fairly high standard of personal cleanliness which has been attained. It is somewhat of a shock to learn that, in the seventeenth century, a princess had to be taught that lice and other vermin were not to be caught and killed in company, and that scratching of one's person was to be limited to what necessity demanded.

There are many good reasons why people should be clean. First of all, cleanliness increases personal comfort. Powdered wigs may have been very attractive, but wigs came into use chiefly because of the impossibility of keeping heads free from vermin.

Cleanliness is also important because body odors are offensive to other people. The judicious use of perfume may please many people, but it can never serve to replace the fresh clean smell that comes from the use of plenty of soap and water on the body and underclothing.

Certain kinds of cleanliness play a part in the prevention of disease. To understand this, it is necessary to realize that there are different kinds of dirt. It is the dirt which is contaminated by human or animal secretions which must always be viewed as dangerous.

Disease germs do us no harm as long as they are outside of our bodies. It is when they gain entrance to the interior of the body that they get their chance to cause trouble. The mosquito which spreads malaria or yellow fever bites its victim, thus breaking the skin and placing the germs of the disease inside of the body.

If the surface of the body is kept clean, there is less chance that those germs which cause pimples

and boils will get through the minute cracks and breaks in the skin which are bound to occur.

Cleanliness of the hands is important for all of us. Hands touch so many things that they become soiled and very often pick up disease germs. These germs may be carried on the fingers to the mouth or nose if the person has the bad habit of putting the hands to the face. Soiled hands pass what has soiled them to the food they touch which, when eaten, will, unless it has been cooked, carry the germs into the mouth.

A very practical safeguard is to wash the hands before eating, and to keep unwashed hands away from the face.

### Freshening Cut Flowers

Bought flowers are often improved by being stood in a tall jug of cold water, firmly wrapped in the paper in which you have carried them home. They can be left like this for an hour or two—provided you see that each stalk reaches the water.

It is a mistake to put flowers into quite fresh water, daily, although many people may tell you this is necessary. As a matter of fact, the flowers will be much happier in water to which they have become acclimatised rather than being plunged into fresh cold water constantly. But a little fresh water should be added, every day; and you must see that there is always enough water for each stalk to be able to get freely as much as it needs.

Aspirin should not be put in flower bowls or vases. It is too stimulating and makes the blooms wither quickly.

A tiny piece of charcoal may be put in the water to keep it fresh and to give nourishment to the flowers.

### A SHATTERED ROMANCE

She was reading a book. Suddenly she put it down and stood up and faced her mother.

"Oh, mother," she exclaimed. "I've decided what I want to do! I want to rise to great heights. I want to act, to go on the stage, the films, to reach the topmost rung of the ladder."

Mother nodded.

"That's the spirit, darling," she said. "Now climb up the steps and help me put up these clean curtains."

"Now, girls," said the restaurant manager, "I want you all to look your best today. Add a little dab of powder to your cheeks and take a bit more care with your hair."

"Something special on?" asked the head waitress.

"No," informed the manager. "The beef's tough."

### Girl Scout Notes

The Girl Scout Camp at Newfork Lake was inspected during its recent outing by Miss Marguerite Twohy, of the field staff of the National organiza-

tion, who pronounced it as measuring up to all requirements. Miss Twohy was much impressed with the layout and natural setting of the location, and, after making a short visit here, continued her trip to Laramie and Cheyenne. Next Spring, Rock Springs will entertain the regional conference of Girl Scout leaders and counsellors, at which delegates from five adjoining States will be represented.

He banged the evening paper down on the table. "How can you go out and buy more dresses?" he thundered. "Don't you know I'm bankrupt?"

"Yes, darling," she replied sweetly, "But my dressmaker doesn't."

Although the train wasn't due for twenty minutes, he rapped impatiently on the closed shutter of the booking office.

The shutter went up suddenly, and a face appeared. The man banged down a coin.

"HYDE," he said.

"SEEK," snapped the clerk, banging down the shutter.

## Our Little Folks

### Just Fun

Children seem to choose the most energetic games for the hottest days.

A funny one is called "Finger and Toes." Here the players stand in a line, bending down and resting the finger tips on the toes. It will look as if they were standing on their hands.

In this position, without once removing the hands from the toes, the players must make towards the winning post, which must be a line drawn at a distance of about a dozen yards.

"Kneeball" is another amusing way of racing. In this case the players have to hold a ball between the knees and, without dropping it, they must get along to the finishing line as soon as possible.

The day was ended up with a more strenuous game called Crow. This is how it is played. As soon as everyone is ready, someone must call, "The last one perched is the crow!" When this is said, every player must try to get a perch. In other words, he must get his feet off the ground.

You may stand on a stone or a piece of wood, climb a gate or a fence, sit in a swing, stand on some steps, or do anything to get your feet off the ground. However, there is one thing that you must not do, and that is to sit on the ground and hold up your feet.

The last one to find a place to perch is the "crow." When the others begin changing places, he must touch one of them before they have reached



a new place. The players can signal to one another, and keep changing places by signal.

If the crow manages to touch someone off a perch, the player touched becomes the crow.

Then the new crow cannot touch the old one until he has found a place to perch. It would not be fair to turn around and touch the old crow as soon as he has touched you.

After these games were played, every participant was quite eager to rest for a brief period, sandwiches being prepared while they "were taking ten". the cake cut, milk poured, etc. Some ham sandwiches spread with salad dressing were piled high in a plate, mustard being avoided upon this occasion due to the fact that all youngsters do not like it. Cooked beets chopped finely, a hard boiled egg crushed and mixed with about one ounce of cream cheese, then combine the beets and egg and spread on rye bread. Tomato sandwiches, four tomatoes mashed to a pulp, blended with one tablespoon salad dressing and three ounces grated cheese. To add further *eclat*, put on pepper, salt and little sprigs of parsley.

## What Makes Rain, Snow, Hail?

### RAIN

Rain falls when the vapor in warm moisture ascends and becomes cool. This cooling causes the moisture to collect in particles and drops which become too heavy to stay suspended in the air.

### SNOW

When the vapor in the air condenses in a temperature lower than the freezing point, (32 degrees) it freezes and a fall of snow is the result.

### HAIL

If you look at a hail stone you will see that it is made up of alternate layers of transparent and opaque ice. Hail is supposed to be formed by whirling over warm and cold air currents in the upper atmosphere. The moisture is condensed, then whirled through the successive heat and cold. In the warm air it takes on a coat of moisture which is frozen when it passes through the cold air currents. This process continues until hail stones fall.

### DEW

Dew does not fall, but is the result of warm air passing over a cooler surface. The Earth cools much more quickly than the air, and, when air comes in contact with any object sufficiently cool, moisture is condensed on that object. You see the same principle when a frost or film of moisture

forms on the outside of a glass in which there is a cold liquid.

### FROST

Frost is formed in the same manner as dew when the temperature of the ground or other object on which it is formed is below the freezing point, (32 degrees). High winds, clouds and smoke prevent the formation of frost even when the temperature is considerably lower than 32 degrees.

## Spots of Magic

You can easily "catch" your friends with magic spots of color.

Cut out three pieces of thin white cardboard the size of a playing card. Paint two spots the size of a dime on each card, making the spots three-fourths of an inch from top and bottom of the card. Make two black spots on the first card; one yellow and one green on the second card; also one yellow and one green on the third card.

Now you are ready for the "catch."

Arrange the cards in the shape of a fan. Green spot, yellow spot and two black spots. Mix the cards face down, and ask one of your friends to pick out the yellow-spot card. He always picks the green spot.

The secret of the catch lies in taking up the chosen card, and covering one spot with your thumb.

## Queer Fish

What fish is the noisy fish?—Drum.

The fish that comes by the yard?—Ribbon.

The aviator fish?—Flying.

The fish always out of breath?—Puffer.

The nasty fish?—Cat.

Robinhood's fish?—Archer.

The blowhard among fish?—Bellows.

The honest fish?—White.

The fish that stands alone?—Sole.

The fish that needs support?—Weak.

The royal fish?—King.

The fish whose bark is worse than his bite?—Dog.

The fish who is at home in a chicken house?—Perch.

The guiding fish?—Pilot.

A girl's nickname?—Minnie.

The fish that has but two dimensions?—Flounder.

The downcast fish?—Blue.

The carpenter's fish?—Saw.

The fish that was kept too long?—Smelt.

The duelist's fish?—Sword.

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## IN THESE DAYS

The doctor was examining school children. One youngster was under weight.

"You don't drink milk?"

"Nope."

"Live on a farm and don't drink milk at all?"

"Nope, we ain't hardly got enough for the hogs."

## MICKEY'S NEW ROLE

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "tell me the signs of the zodiac. You first, Thomas."

"Taurus, the bull."

"Right. Now you, Harold, another one."

"Cancer, the crab."

"Right again. And now it's your turn, Albert."

The boy looked puzzled, hesitated a moment, and then blurted out: "Mickey, the mouse."

## BOBBIE ALL SET

S. S. Teacher:—"Suppose, Bobbie, that another boy should strike your right cheek, 'what would you do?'"

Bobbie:—"Give him the other cheek to strike."

"That's right."

"Yessum, and then if he struck me I'd paralyze him."

## Boy Scout Activities

Green River Boy Scouts of Troop No. 1, together with the High School football squad, went into Camp at Newfork Lake the week of August 25th to September 1st. The local school busses transported the lads with their food supplies.

Rock Springs and surrounding districts have for years maintained superior camping facilities at New Fork Lake, 125 miles northwest. Now comes Laramie with a lodge proposed in the Snowy Range, to be located on the shore of Silver Run Lake, construction to be started at once.

Cody Boy Scouts put in one week during August at their annual encampment, three days at Lake Camp and Old Faithful, Yellowstone Park.

Kemmerer Boy Scouts Troop No. 77 departed August 7th for Cokeville, from thence to Smith's Fork, upon their annual summer outing. Fifteen boys were in the party and Scoutmaster Frank Supon was in charge of the outfit.

## News About All of Us

## Rock Springs

Ben Lewis and family spent their vacation in Salt Lake City, Utah.

John Krza and family have returned from a month's tour of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Deneley are back from a three weeks' motor trip to Ontario, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Balen are the proud parents of a baby girl born Tuesday, July 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Roberts are visiting in Thermopolis.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Powell and son, Jerome, motored through Oregon and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Mason and baby son, and Mrs. Thomas Whalen, have returned from Denver, Colorado, where they visited with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coughlin.

Miss Lillian Bergquist, of Kemmerer, has been visiting here with her sister, Mrs. Chris Thobro.

Thomas LeMarr, Sr., is enjoying an outing at Jenny Lake and Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith have returned from a motor trip to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Jones and children have returned from Soda Springs, Idaho, where they visited with Mrs. Jones' parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dygart.

Frank Parr, Jr., is recovering from a minor operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

John Toth is confined to his home with illness.

Henry Walters is back from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he has been receiving treatment.

Mrs. Charles Shadle is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Ella Carlson is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

## Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Stevenson, of Parco, visited friends and relatives in Superior recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Conzatti have just returned from a month's vacation spent in Los Angeles, California. They also visited the fair at San Diego before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hotchkiss visited their daughter, Mrs. Jean Mulkens, at Craig, Colorado, during the vacation.

Mrs. Mary McNeil is spending the summer with her son, Edwards, at North Park, Colorado.

Miss Janet Wilson, of Rock Springs, was a recent week-end visitor at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lavery are the parents of a daughter, born Sunday, July 14th.

Miss Marguerite Faddis, of Long Beach, California, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Faddis.

J. E. Waller has just returned from a pleasant vacation spent in California.

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Mr. and Mrs. James Case, of Rawlins, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Case recently.

Miss Florence Gatés has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends in Powell, Wyoming.

Mrs. Richard Arkle and children have just returned from Indiana, where they have spent the last month visiting relatives.

Miss Elvira Powell, of Rawlins, visited recently with her mother, Mrs. James Hudson.

The American Legion and their families enjoyed a picnic at the Corrals on Sunday, July 21. Everyone in attendance reports a good time.

Mrs. Dorothy Haag, of Coalgate, Oklahoma, is visiting her sons, Richard and Walter Haag, of Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cann, of Pittsburgh, Kansas, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Williams.

Mrs. Lawrence Harshbarger left Sunday, July 28th, for Warrensburg, Missouri, to visit her parents. She expects to be gone about a month.

### Winton

Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Fowkes and family and Blaine Fowkes, of Los Angeles, California, spent a week at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Fowkes.

While here they visited for a few days in the Pinedale country.

Mrs. Catherine Marceau and son (Wilford) are spending their vacation in Salt Lake City and Bingham, Utah.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the Club House in honor of Mrs. Joe Kamenski (nee Josephine Flaker). Cards were played and first prize was won by Mrs. Albert Hornsby, and Mrs. Robert Slaughter received the Free-for-all. A nice lunch was served and Mrs. Kamenski was the recipient of many beautiful gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Urban Toucher are the proud parents of a daughter born at the Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Slaughter and family have moved to Montana. Fred Grindle and family have moved into the house vacated by them.

Mrs. LeRoy Jones and son are spending a vacation in California with relatives.

Mrs. J. A. Williams and son, (John Albert) will remain in California until September 1st.

Mrs. K. E. Krueger and daughters spent a week at the Braham ranch at Moran, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hapgood and family have moved to Hanna, Wyoming, to which district he has been transferred for duty.

Mrs. Gerald Neal and daughter are visiting with relatives in Denver, Colorado.

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—and gain your "MONEY INDEPENDENCE"  
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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Warinner and son, of Gebo, Wyoming, visited at the home of his mother, Mrs. Catherine Warinner.

Mrs. A. L. Hansen and children are visiting with relatives in Lyons, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Daniels, Jr., have returned from an extended visit with relatives in the east.

## Reliance

Friends of Mrs. James Sellers will be glad to know that she has returned to her home from the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs, where she was a patient for several weeks.

Mr. Mike Kallas is a patient at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Thompson and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. A. Auld spent several days in the North country.

Mr. and Mrs. Fay Martin and daughter have returned to their home here after several weeks' vacation in Colorado and also in the National Park.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter enjoyed a visit from Mr. and Mrs. J. Baxter, of Cedar City, Utah, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baxter, of Ogden, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pinter, of Dines, visited at the James Kelley home recently.

Mrs. Carl Jorgensen and children and Mrs. R. Jacobs and children, of Boulder, visited at the H. Buckles home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Richmond are driving a new car.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Bastalich and Mrs. Thomas Half and son, visited in Cokeville with relatives.

Miss Myrtle Gianola, of Rock Springs, visited several times during the month here.

Miss Christine Korogi, of Rock Springs, visited recently with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hensley and family spent a week-end in the North country.

Friends of Mrs. Otto Canestrini "surprised" her on her birthday by calling at her home. Games were played, after which a lovely lunch was served by Mrs. Sam Canestrini and Mrs. Ernie Morrow. Mrs. Canestrini received many lovely gifts.

Mrs. R. Gibbs, of Winton, visited recently in Reliance.

## Hanna

In keeping with the summer season, annual picnics have been the diversion of the various lodges of Hanna. The members of the Moose and Auxiliary held their annual picnic at East Fork. The Pythian Sisters Lodge of Hanna was invited to a joint picnic with the Laramie Pythian Sisters at the "Beer Mug" ranch. The Knights of Pythias held their annual picnic at the Richardson Ranch near Elk Mountain, on August 18.

Mrs. John Dexter and son (Leonard) returned from Salt Lake City, where the lad has been under doctor's care for some time. He is somewhat improved, though still confined to his bed.

Mrs. J. V. McClelland and daughter (Margaret), of Superior, were entertained at several delightful parties while visiting here recently.

The wedding of Miss Jean Milliken and Thomas Hudson was solemnized at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church in Rawlins, Sunday, July 21, by Dean F. F. Kraft. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. John Milliken. A niece, Miss Marian Milliken was bridesmaid and John Hudson, brother of the groom, was best man. After a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Milliken the couple motored to Denver for their honeymoon.

Miss Elsie Lucas and Robert While were married at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church in Rawlins on July 20. The bride wore blue and was attended by her sister. Ernest Bedford was best man. The ceremony was performed by Dean F. F. Kraft. They spent their honeymoon in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Halasey returned from Missouri, where they visited relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Sherratt and daughter (Doris) and Dorothy Benedict motored to Denver, where Doris enrolled in Barnes Business School.

Mrs. Eugene Corrigan and son, of Los Angeles, are visiting here with Mrs. Corrigan's mother, Mrs. Alfred Pollari.

Mr. Sam Dickinson and Mr. and Mrs. Sam While and daughters, of Berkeley, California, visited here with relatives for a few weeks.

The funeral of Miss Nell Gaskell was held at the Methodist Church on Saturday, July 20. The deceased had been ill for a few weeks at the home of her brother (Albert Gaskell) and was taken to the Rawlins Hospital, where she passed away on July 18th. She was born in England on July 8, 1903, and came to Hanna in 1905 with her parents. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. Mary Gaskell, and four brothers.

Mrs. Verna Mac Campbell and Mrs. Wesley Mann, of Pasadena, California, and Mrs. J. McLennan, of Reliance, visited here recently with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Clegg had as their guests Mr. Wadel and daughter and son-in-law, of Aberdeen, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. James Clegg and Miss Jean Garretson and John Hakkala motored over Snowy Range during vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heary and family motored to Denver during vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Owsen had as their guests Mrs. Crombie's mother, Mrs. W. Whitehead, and Miss Lois Whitehead, of Montana.

Rev. and Mrs. W. Wood and Miss Agnes Amoss attended the Epworth League Institute at Hind's Scout Lodge.

Mrs. Thomas Meller is visiting relatives in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Stambaugh and daughter, of Cody, Wyoming, were the guests of the Bundlers for a few days.

Miss Gertrude Salo has enrolled in a Business College in Salt Lake City.

### CORRECTION IN LAST ISSUE:

The wedding of Miss Mary White and James While, of Hanna, was solemnized at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church in Rawlins, instead of at the home of the bride's sister, the ceremony being performed by Dean F. F. Kraft.



All the mine employees at the various districts have returned from their annual vacation trips. Sorry we have not space to enumerate the names and destinations of all who took outings during the heated term, stories of the big fish they caught, or the number of bear, moose, elk or bison that "crossed right in front of our car", etc.

Bert Williams, Manager of Company Store at Winton, went to Los Angeles where his wife and son preceded him several months previously.

Grant Bullock, Manager of Company Store at Hanna, and his family, took in the San Diego Exposition and some of the beaches.

Harry D. Clark, former storekeeper here for the Company, is now manager of the new Park Hotel Cafe, this city.



George Holbrook, ex-Manager of the Company Store at Reliance, is now in charge of an auto camp and filling station at Eden Valley, Wyoming.

Parley A. Young, Band Master of Superior, and employed in the properties of that town for several years past, has with his family just removed to Utah where he will operate a chicken ranch.

Mrs. A. H. Anderson (mother of Arthur) left recently for California to visit relatives and friends.

The K. E. Darling family vacationed in Salt Lake and vicinity.

Superintendent Butler and family toured the Pacific Coast from Seattle down to San Diego and speak in glowing terms of the fine exposition at the latter city.

The Tom Foster family "took in" the north country including Yellowstone Park.

Thomas A. Marshall, wife and two sons visited Ogden, Salt Lake and Yellowstone Park, finishing their vacation with a few days at Denver. Mr. Marshall is Store Manager at Rock Springs.

O. G. Sharrer, Superintendent, and Joe Lemoine, Foreman, Mine No. 4, Hanna, visited several of the large mining properties of Southern Illinois during Hanna's "vacation" period.

The W. E. Wood's (Accounting Dept.) took in Yellowstone Park and the Tetons on their summer outing the latter part of July. His brother from Kansas City, with wife and two children, accompanied them.

The coming winter would have been the Golden Anni-

versary of their parents (F. H. Wood and wife, Cheyenne) so while the majority was in the State Capitol the idea was conceived of holding the celebration a trifle in advance, it being the first occasion in thirteen years upon which the entire family has been together. The affair was a highly enjoyable one and the pre-dating of the event turned out to be a source of gratification to all in attendance.

The Frontier Days show was visited and each seemed to get a thrill at its various offerings.

James MacDonald and wife visited their son in Southern California during the mine vacation of Reliance district. Jim is Master Mechanic of the Company there.

Matt Medill and family went fishing up north as is his customary yearly habit.

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